FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 212 *2 November 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Polish Minister Views CEMA Coal Session AA 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Oct]

ALBANIA

Candidates Nominated to People's Assembly B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 26 Oct]
Paper Assails Warsaw Pact's 'Aggressive Policy' B 3
[BASHKIMI 24 Oct]
Tirana Berates Brezhnev's Army Command Speech B 4
Briefs: Women's Union Plenum B 4

BULGARIA

Premier Filipov Departs for Hungary 1 November C 1
Civil Defense Conference Held in Sofia C 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA 27 Oct]
Black Sea Ports To Be Deepened, Modernized C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hungarian Party's Varkonyi Arrives for Talks D 1
Met by Bilak D 1
Received by Husak D 1
Hruskovic, Soviet Consul Attend Friendship Rally D 1
Rohlicek Leads Delegation to SRV, Laos D 2
Stefanak, Group Meet With Cubans in Havana D 2
Conclude Trip, Depart D 2
Pitra Receives Bulgarian Agriculture Official D 2
Soviet-Chinese Society Anniversary Reported D 2
Hoffmann Interviewed on Activities in France D 3
Slovak Control Committee Views Market Shortages D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Oct]
Strougal Presents Award to Engineering Enterprise D 5
Reno Leads CPCZ Seminar in Prague 28 Oct D 5
Havlin Addresses Ostrava Aktiv in North Moravia D 6
'Socialist Millionaires,' 'Corruption' Decried D 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Briefs: Potac Receives Soviet Officials; D 7
DPRK Minister Ends Visit;
Romanian Delegation Leaves;
Visiting Cuban Minister;
GDR Minister Departs;
Slovak Union Chairman Reelected;
Norwegian Minister Ends Visit

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hager Receives DKP Delegation 1 November E 1
SEW Delegation Ends Visit 29 October E 1
Fischer Meets Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister E 1
Hoffmann, Romania's Petruti Hold Meeting 28 Oct E 1
Defense Minister Addresses Commanders in Berlin E 2
Leuschner Views U.S. Bishops' Letter, Elections E 2
Briefs: Honecker Receives Envoys E 3

HUNGARY

Losonczi Interviewed on Eve of Kuwait Visit F 1
[Kuwait KUNA]
Budapest Report on Losonczi's Visit to Kuwait F 3
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives for Talks 1 Nov F 3
Lazar, Filipov Begin Talks F 3
Delegations' Member Named F 3
MTI Reports on Minister Mehes' Talks in Prague F 4
Korom Receives SED Delegation 29 October F 4
USSR Interior Minister Ends Visit 29 Oct F 4
Nemeth Addresses Womens' Conference 30 Oct F 4

POLAND

Barcikowski Cited on Sociopolitical Situation G 1
Justice Minister on Sejm Rights, Prosecutions G 1
Sejm Deputy on Trade Union Law, Strikes G 3
[GAZETA POZNANSKA 14 Oct]
Minister Interviewed on Domestic Trade, Reform G 5
[GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 14 Oct]
Gorywoda Cited on Protest Actions, Plenum G 7
State Tribunal Function, Powers Explained G 7
[TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA 24/26 Sep]
Model Statute for Trade Unions Published G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23/24 Oct]
PAP Reports on Progress Made in Farm Work G 19
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 26 Oct]
Warsaw Predicts Goods Supplies in November G 20
Daily Views Role of Primary Party Organizations G 21
[Sadecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Oct]
SD-ZSMP Talks Focus on Youth Problems, Issues G 21
Gorywoda at Voivodship Party Plenum 30 Oct G 22
USSR Agrees to Continuing Trade Deficit G 22
Obodowski, Indian Minister on Trade Agreement G 23
Trade Protocol Signed G 24
Warsaw Reports Economic Talks With Romania G 24
USSR's Khaldeyev Visits, Received by Barcikowski G 24
Briefs: Transloading in Szczecin, Swinoujscie G 24

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting H 1
Additions to Report on Trade Pact With Albania H 3
[SCINTEIA 24 Oct]
Briefs: Petrochemical Equipment to Turkey H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Sees 'Turn' in Soviet Strategy Toward U.S. I 1
Thatcher-Kohl Berlin Visit, East's Reaction Noted [Sundic] I 1
'Powerful and Convincing Victory' Seen in Spain [Bozic] I 2
Toasts Exchanged as Ethiopian Visit Concludes I 3
Mengistu Toast I 3
Stambolic Toast I 4
Final Talks Held I 7
Delegation Returns I 7
Bojanic Arrives in Baghdad for Talks, Fair I 7
Commission Adopts New Export Policy 1 November I 8
New Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Appointed [BORBA 23 Oct] I 8
Ljubicic Visits Broadcasters' Defense Exercise I 8
Six Albanian Nationalists Prosecuted in Skopje I 9
Briefs: Kosovo Party Expulsion, Punishment; Director Expelled for Malfeasance; Skopje Sentence for Nationalism I 10

POLISH MINISTER VIEWS CEMA COAL SESSION

AU291612 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 82 p 2

[PAP reporter Slawomir Popowski interview with Gen Div Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry: "CEMA Countries Bank on Coal" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The CEMA standing commission for coal industry will hold a conference in Szczyrek on 26-29 October. Your PAP reporter has interviewed Gen Div Czeslaw Piotrowski, who is chairman of this commission.

[Question] The CEMA commission is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its establishment. How does its work influence the situation of the coal industries in CEMA countries?

[Answer] To answer that it is necessary to briefly describe the coal industries in the CEMA countries that participate in the cooperation promoted by the commission.

For most CEMA countries the coal industry is the principal base of the fuel-energy economy because their deposits of oil and natural gas are negligible, except for the USSR and Romania. Coal occupies the prime place in the fuel-energy resources of CEMA countries. Even in the USSR, which has such large deposits of all prime energy resources, the share of coal in the fuel-energy resources amounts to about 35 percent.

The Soviet Union's position in the economies of the CEMA countries is such that the authorities of these countries have attached special attention -- all throughout the postwar period -- to the task of effective planned increases in the extraction and effective exploitation of coal deposits and in the supply of coalmines with the most modern mining equipment, which has made the miners' heavy work much easier and safer. Thanks to all these measures the extraction of bituminous coal and lignite in the CEMA countries has amounted to 1.322 billion tons, which is two-thirds of the entire coal production in the world.

At the beginning of the seventies it became obvious that also in the future coal would play the fundamental role in the fuel-energy resources of the socialist countries, which agreed that maximum increases in coal production in all CEMA countries would have to go hand in hand with the construction of new coal basins. This is why attention is now being given to the possibilities for exploiting the Mongolian coking coal deposits, the desposits of Bulgarian energy coal and the coal deposits in our Lublin region.

The complicated nature of the problems connected with exploiting new deposits has made it necessary to intensify scientific-technical cooperation, which should especially concern the deteriorating mining and geological conditions and the need to raise the effectiveness of coalmining production.

The CEMA commission has promoted cooperation in the area of the chemical processing of coal, which at present includes the liquifaction and gasification of coal, improving the process of cooking and utilizing mining scrap for building materials.

[Question] What is the Polish coal mining industry's share in the development of the cooperation within the CEMA commission?

[Answer] Poland has participated in the work of the commission from the very beginning and has made a large contribution toward solving the aforementioned tasks, with which the commission has dealt in the past 25 years.

Together with the USSR, Poland leads in coal exports to CEMA countries. Our mining machines are used by all socialist countries. The share of Polish scientific research organizations and technical design units in solving the problems of mining is of great significance. Polish specialists are concerned with 18 of the 19 comprehensive mining tasks that should be implemented in 1981-85 and that are on the CEMA commission's agenda. In 1957-81 about 160 projects concerning various areas of coalmining technology and economy were completed. Polish specialists coordinated work on 48 detailed tasks.

[Question] What main subjects will be discussed at the CEMA commission's conference?

[Answer] The agenda of the 59th conference of the commission is very extensive. The most important agenda items include the issue of meeting the coal needs of CEMA countries in the next 10-15 years. We will also exchange experience in rationally and economically exploiting fuel-energy resources and will define the program for further cooperation in this regard. In addition, we will examine specific proposals on expanding the production and mutual deliveries of mining installations and machines for deep coalmines and on extending international specialization and cooperation in this regard. The commission will also examine the next stage of the work on the projects involving the exploitation of new deposits of bituminous coal in Mongolia and Bulgaria and will deal with many other issues resulting from the recommendations of the sessions held by CEMA and by the CEMA Executive Committee. Our conference will sum up the commission's achievements in the past 25 years and will adopt a work program for the next 2 years.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

AU281430 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[List of candidates by district in 14 November elections for deputies to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Excerpt]

I. Berat District

1. Vera Shabanaj
2. Simon Stefani
3. Vasilika Papa
4. Zoi Dule
5. Thanas Diamanti
6. Adil Delibashi
7. Marjanthi Baci
8. Tahir Hysi
9. Xhevat Baxhia
10. Asim Kosova
11. Tomorr Beqollari
12. Mine Guri
13. Llazar Koka
14. Naunka Bushi

II. Diber District

15. Haxhi Lleshi
16. Avni Ramku
17. Violeta Kola
18. Sheza Balliu
19. Hidajet Lahi
20. Dode Vladi
21. Hekuran Isai
22. Kimete Goxhi
23. Tefta Cami
24. Dilaver Deda
25. Shefqet Kola
26. Rahman Hanku

III. Durres District

27. Muho Asllani
28. Nexhmije Hoxha
29. Shyrete Maliqati
30. Petraq Kazanxhiu
31. Politini Muka
32. Pavlina Loci
33. Kristaq Rama
34. Nexhdet Hysa
35. Nesret Llulla
36. Mustafa Ajdini
37. Ylli Dupi
38. Luan Babameto
39. Halit Meka
40. Kol Bushi
41. Besim Domi
42. Liri Laknori
43. Ferdinand Tako
44. Sulejman Baholli
45. Lutfie Muka

IV. Elbasan District

46. Hajredin Celiku
47. Hysen Domi
48. Beqir Kacollja
49. Fatushe Vyshka
50. Petrit Akrobati
51. Dhora Binjaku
52. Romeo Ashiku
53. Sulejman Kapidani
54. Ibrahim Deja
55. Bashkim Tabaku
56. Petrit Gace
57. Demir Hyskja
58. Haxhire Xhani
59. Ramis Nasufi
60. Vokli Laroshi
61. Ibrahim Gjevori
62. Shqipoje Arapi
63. Marie Bezhani
64. Mehmet Pisha

V. Fier District

65. Miranda Nushi
66. Xhevrije Dimo
67. Qirjako Mihali
68. Jani Loshi
69. Ismet Mernica
70. Areti Kerri
71. Vasilika Ndreko
72. Behije Rama
73. Haki Fejzaj
74. Shefqet Peci
75. Dhimiter Brisku
76. Naunka Bozo
77. Luftar Paja
78. Florika Marku
79. Margariti Bregu
80. Zylyftar Ramizi
81. Shpetim Dervishaj
82. Xhevair Bregaj
83. Bilbil Jaupaj

VI. Gramsh District

84. Natasha Jaho
85. Avni Kroi
86. Haki Ajazi

VII. Gjirokaster District

87. Rashide Gjini
88. Haki Toska
89. Flamur Cani
90. Nedin Hoxha
91. Vitoria Curi
92. Elmaz Puto

VIII. Kolonje District

93. Suat Leka
94. Petro Dode

IX. Korce District

95. Rita Marko
96. Pandi Stefa
97. Enver Halili
98. Antigoni Miska
99. Andoneta Zengo
100. Lirika Lika
101. Adem Dino
102. Dhimiter Petro
103. Liri Rora
104. Stavri Skende
105. Eleni Selenica
106. Anesti Guri
107. Sotiraq Mizaku
108. Lefko Petrofski
109. Alije Kalaja
110. Vangjel Cerava
111. Gurije Mulla
112. Dritero Agolli

X. Kruje District

113. Kasem Llubani
114. Fiqirete Myrte
115. Kujtim Mamoci
116. Osman Morina
117. Jahja Kasemi
118. Mrike Arapi
119. Vitore Ndoci
120. Frrok Gjetani

XI. Kukes District

121. Ismail Nika
122. Selim Shehu
123. Faik Gashi
124. Nazmije Poga
125. Lumturie Baja
126. Behudin Murati
127. Xhafer Spahiu

XII. Lezhes District

128. Vito Kapo
129. Tereze Jaku
130. Kadri Hakaj
131. Pjeter Palaj
132. Mark Prendi

XIII. Librazhd District

133. Shaqir Koci
134. Hasan Kasa
135. Salie Kukli
136. Lutfi Feci
137. Hysen Faqolli

XIV. Lushnje District

138. Lenka Cuko
139. Naile Bali
140. Drita Ndoni
141. Hasan Sharka
142. Sheje Gjoshi
143. Naun Prifti
144. Petraq Bardho
145. Selim Kolushi
146. Kostandine Llazi
147. Lirije Lapi
148. Themije Thomaj

XV. Mat District

149. Lule Limani
150. Imer Pellumbi
151. Kujtim Alstafa
152. Ismail Losha
153. Sul Domi
154. Ndue Menga

XVI. Mirdite District

155. Gjela Biba
156. Mark Dudi
157. Gege Kacorri
158. Nik Shyti

XVII. Permet District

159. Liri Miti
160. Duro Kopo
161. Simon Ballabani
162. Fadil Hamiti

XVIII. Pogradec District

163. Pilo Peristeri
164. Meri Spiro
165. Ferzie Lipo
166. Llambi Gegprifti
167. Belul Lufo

XIX. Puke District

168. Halil Baci
169. Ndue Ndoj
170. Pali Miska
171. Shuke Toma

XX. Sarande District

172. Qemal Bregasi
173. Llambrini Lito
174. Stefan Papagjoni
175. Halim Pashuni
176. Kico Mustaqi
177. Stefan Qirjako
178. Fatime Hazbi

XXI. Skrapar District

179. Qemal Buzali
180. Batjar Cela
181. Ajli Alushani
182. Selman Ismaili

XXII. Shkoder District

183. Besnik Bekteshi
184. Serafin Fanku
185. Terezina Marubi
186. RamizbAlia
187. Elisa ete Sadiku
188. Ndoc Marku
189. Luigj Pepaj
190. Salih Dibra
191. Bilal Parruca
192. Vase Savoja
193. Ruzhdi Celaj
194. Asim Zekja
195. Zef Ara
196. Zyhra Gushkeqi
197. Dhimiter Dhora
198. Angje Buzukja
199. Bukurije Cungu
200. Ahmet Osja
201. Naime Kapija

XXIII. Tepelene District

202. Sina Xhaferi
203. Seit Ajazi
204. Xhevdet Kuci
205. Manxhar Binaj

XXIV. Tirana District

206. Aleks Buda
207. Prokop Murra
208. Foto Cami
209. Viktor Gjika
210. Enver Hoxha
211. Semiha Lika
212. Skender Koja
213. Reshat Arbana
214. Stavri Viko
215. Kujtim Buza
216. Kostandin Manushi
217. Fejzi Hoxha
218. Mariana Mitri
219. Ylli Popa
220. Aferdita Keta
221. Adil Carcani
222. Eva Budina
223. Ibrahim Madhi
224. Faik Cinaj
225. Fiqirie Grori
226. Jashar Menzelxhiu
227. Lumturi Rexha
228. Harilla Papajorgji
229. Sulejman Pellumbi
230. Petrit Skora
231. Fiqiret Masha
232. Vjollca Rama
233. Myslym Peza

XXV. Tropoje District

234. Jakup Shiqerukaj
235. Filip Meshi
236. Skender Doci

XXVI. Vlore District

237. Manush Myftiu
238. Reiz Malile
239. Albert Veria
240. Bajram Arapi
241. Floresha Haskocelaj
242. Andon Dollaku
243. Lavdosh Luari
244. Rrapo Dervishi
245. Liri Gjoliku
246. Spiro Koleka
247. Aranit Cela
248. Spiro Pasku
249. Luan Muhameti
250. Sihat Tozaj

[Signed] Central Control Commission

Tirana, 25 October 1982

PAPER ASSAILS WARSAW PACT'S 'AGGRESSIVE POLICY'

AU271953 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 24 Oct 82 p 4

[Maksim Sinemati article: "Serving an Aggressive Policy"]

[Text] A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was recently held in Moscow. Also taking part in this meeting, called by the Kremlin leaders only a short time after the conclusion of large military maneuvers held on Bulgarian territory, were deputy ministers and many councillors and experts of this aggressive bloc. The brief reports given by Moscow on this occasion determined with a few words that during the meeting the current problems of the "socialist community" and the development of events in Europe were discussed and opinions exchanged about some international problems, especially about the Middle East. But, despite the characteristic silence that pervades meetings of this nature, it is clearly understood that the Kremlin leaders called their vassals to Moscow to put pressure on them and to impose upon them their new armament plans. Meanwhile, a meeting of the Military Council of the aggressive Warsaw Pact was held in Poland's capital under the leadership of Russian Marshal Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact troops. Only a few days ago Ustinov and then Kulikov, the commander in chief of the aggressive Warsaw Pact, reemphasized their determination to strengthen the Soviet war machine. Ustinov declared that the Soviet Union will not reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons and will not allow the United States to win military superiority.

The Russian generals' declarations lay bare the Soviet social imperialists' current policy and attest to the fact that military pressure continues to remain the basis of relations with their allies. They try to control with an iron fist the critical political, economic and social situation existing in the revisionist flock, especially in Poland. The Soviet social imperialists seek new tightening measures to strengthen control over the vassals and place them under more obligations to increase the striking force and their war instrument -- the Warsaw Pact. In this connection, the news agencies report that the armies of vassal countries have been subjected to a complete restructuring for the purpose of unifying divisions and arms, based on the Soviet model.

This organizational program that began in 1980 immediately after Brezhnev's so-called "peace initiative," supposedly for the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East German territory, has been followed by a considerable increase in troops and arms in Eastern Europe. Reports emphasize that during this time another 17,000 troops, 250 heavy tanks, thousands of artillery parts, missile launchers and others have been introduced into East Germany alone. Thus, the striking force of the Warsaw Pact concentrated in this country has increased by 30-40 percent.

From this point of view the current sessions held in Moscow and Warsaw also carry with them plans and other plots against the people's freedom and independence.

TIRANA BERATES BREZHNEV'S ARMY COMMAND SPEECH

AU291625 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] At a meeting of commanders of various units of the Soviet Army and Navy and higher officials of the Ministry of Defense of the Soviet Union, Brezhnev, the head of the Kremlin, delivered a speech. He once again reflected the inclination of the Moscow revisionists to continue militarization of the economy and the aggressive intentions of the Soviet social imperialists against other countries in the world.

Brezhnev called first and foremost for a modernization and increase in the Soviet Armed Forces. He declared that Moscow intends for this purpose to engage in this work even more intensively than hitherto the large army of scientists, designers, engineers and technicians working in the Soviet Union's military industry sector. Referring to the balance of forces with U.S. imperialism, Brezhnev once again stressed the fact that Soviet social imperialism is more determined than ever to pursue the road of a feverish arms race. The military expenditure of the Soviet Union now accounts for 15 percent of the national product and is growing at a rate of 6 percent a year.

Shedding light on the intention of the Soviet superpower to dictate its will in the international arena from a position of strength, the Kremlin head declared that words alone are not needed in politics. A policy is [word indistinct] only when it is based on the military power of a state. He gave a high assessment of the military maneuvers that took place recently and that, as is known, were used as a means of threats and political and military blackmail against Poland and other peoples and countries in Europe.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S UNION PLENUM -- The plenum of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union met today in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The president of the council, Vito Kapo, delivered a report on the work of the women's union in the framework of the elections for the People's Assembly and the 70th anniversary of Albania's independence. The plenum took note of the achievements and set out tasks for further raising the mobilization of the mass of women in their work of educating the young generations in the militant patriotic tradictions of our people and in implementing the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. The plenum also elected Lumturi Rexha to the position of first vice president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 82 AU]

PREMIER FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY 1 NOVEMBER

AU011358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] On 1 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Hungary on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Our people expect the visit to become a new step in the development of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary. The two countries' friendship and cooperation are constantly developing and strengthening for the sake of the two countries well-being, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and social progress in Europe and the world.

At Sofia airport Comrade Grisha Filipov was seen off by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Georgi Yordanov; Grigor Stoichkov and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and Istvan (Sheiker), Hungarian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE HELD IN SOFIA

AU281656 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Dimitur Slavov report on a 2-day civil defense meeting held in Sofia; date not given]

[Summary] "In implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on the comprehensive intensification of work, a 2-day national conference on the problems of competition was held in Sofia, organized by the command of the Civil Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chaired by Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the civil defense. The meeting was attended by leading officials from the staffs, services and schools of civil defense, as well as by numerous experts."

A basic report was read on "organization and leadership of socialist competition within the civil defense system -- in conformity with the demands of the 12th BCP Congress." The work of all leaders, commanders, staffs, Komsomol, trade union and other organizations in connection with organizing competition in civil defense work was analyzed in the report. Particular attention was devoted to existing shortcomings and how to go about eliminating them.

The speakers at the meeting exchanged valuable experience gained in competition and submitted useful proposals in connection with improving the methods of work in this sector.

"With great interest the participants in the national conference watched the exercises organized on civil defense activities in a secondary polytechnical school. A practical review on the training process of civil defense was also demonstrated in a Sofia industrial enterprise."

Col Gen Papazov expressed the hope that during the coming training year the civil defense personnel will devote all their efforts to improve the role and contribution of socialist competition in the training of staffs, services and civil defense detachments.

BLACK SEA PORTS TO BE DEEPENED, MODERNIZED

AU281310 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 28 /BTA/ -- The council of the Bulgaro-Soviet "Intermorput" Association has adopted a plan for its work up to 1990.

By 1985 in the two countries' ports there will be applied a new technology in the loading and unloading processes. The containerization and the palletization will be widely used. There will be a joint development of control systems of the fleet with the help of a computer equipment. The route "sea-the Varna west port" will be supplied with radio electronic equipment.

The developments made by the Rostov designing department on making equipment and chemicals for the struggle against the aftermaths of oil leaking are planned to be used.

This very year there will begin the deepening of the channels leading towards the ports of the Bulgarian and Soviet Black Sea coast. Improved is the technology of the work on the ferryboats which service Varna-Ilichovsk. The durability of the Varna-Ilichovsk-Varna route shipping has been reduced by 11 hours. The ferry boat transportation is being on a constant increase. To the emergency-rescue operations Bulgaria and the Soviet Union's specialized organizations will be attracted. An old tradition will be continued -- joint emergency-rescue "SOS" exercises will be held every year. The studying of the experience of the best workers in deepening the bottoms and in unifying the floating signs for navigation marking will raise the security of shipping.

The Soviet representatives granted their Bulgarian colleagues the convention for protecting the Baltic Sea from polution which has been signed by the seven Baltic states. A similar convention for the Black Sea is also planned to be created and adopted.

HUNGARIAN PARTY'S VARKONYI ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Met by Bilak

LD312210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived by air in Prague today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The guest was met by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Received by Husak

LD011956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Prague today. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, was also present.

During a cordial and comradely conversation they praised the bilateral relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, which are successfully developing in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They praised the contribution of these bilateral relations to the deepening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world. During the conversation the great significance of personal contacts and working meetings of the leading representatives of the socialist countries, and exchanges of experience from party work and views of topical questions of world developments, was noted.

Also today talks were held between Comrade Vasil Bilak and Peter Varkonyi. The two comrades briefed each other on the fulfillment of the tasks of the congresses of the two fraternal parties. They exchanged views on the development of relations between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and on the current international situation as well as on the questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

HRUSKOVIC, SOVIET CONSUL ATTEND FRIENDLY RALLY

LD012016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul-general in Bratislava, attended a festive rally of the working people in Podbrezova today. It was organized to mark the month of friendship, the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union. At the same time the working people at Podbrezova celebrated the fulfillment of their export tasks for the Soviet Union.

Tibor Lovacz, chairman of the all-enterprise committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, handed Comrade Hruskovic and Stepanov an international pledge for 1983: The working people of the Sverma iron works pledge to deliver to the Soviet Union 45,000 tons of high-accuracy pipes, as planned, by 20 December. They also appealed to other enterprises to fulfill their export tasks for the Soviet Union in 1983.

After that, the working people of the Sverma iron works were addressed on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic. He emphasized the importance of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and thanked the workers of Podbrezova for their exceeding and fulfilling the planned tasks.

Soviet Consul General Vadim Stepanov said at the rally that undertaking the fulfilling international pledges is interpreted by the Soviet working people not only as the fulfillment of economic contacts but, above all, as the fulfillment of the heritage of Great October and support for the peace policy of the CPSU.

ROHLICKE LEADS DELEGATION TO SRV, LAOS

LD012048 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- A Czechoslovak delegation left here Monday for the 6th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and for the 1st session of the Inter-Governmental Czechoslovak-Laotian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

STEFANAK, GROUP MEET WITH CUBANS IN HAVANA

LD012134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba: A CPCZ Central Committee study delegation led by Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. During the meeting they discussed the current international situation and the level of mutual relations. The delegations also devoted their attention to the possibilities of improving further cooperation between the two parties.

Conclude Trip, Depart

LD012312 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Havana [no dateline as received] -- (CETEKA correspondent) -- A three-member study delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by party Central Committee alternate member and deputy head of its International Policy Department Michal Stefanak, left here Monday for home. During talks with representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba the two sides informed each other of the work of their international policy departments and of their stands on the most urgent issues. One of the topics discussed was the role of Cuba in the Non-Aligned Movement. In a short interview at the close of the visit, Michal Stefanak appreciated mainly the information provided by the Cuban side about events in Latin American and the Caribbean.

PITRA RECEIVES BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL

LD012252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Tseno Khinkovski, chairman of the agricultural academy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Prague today. In a comradely conversation they talked about further development of scientific technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in the sphere of agriculture and food. Also present were Julius Varga, a CPCZ Central Committee department head and Karel Kudrna, chairman of the Czechoslovak agricultural academy.

SOVIET-CHINESE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

LD30036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Today the Soviet Union is marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Stefan Babiak, our Moscow correspondent, has sent us the following report:

A gala meeting devoted to this event, an exhibition of photos and Soviet books about China -- these are only some of the events connected with the quarter century of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. They all underline that its emergence was a reflection of quite natural relations existing between the Soviet and Chinese people. This was also confirmed by the Chinese central newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, which wrote at the time of the society's birth: its founding is another link in the chain of all round cooperation between the people of our countries.

This cooperation took root during the time immediately following the Great October Revolution. Later, it was the Soviet Union which was first to recognize the Chinese People's Republic, immediately after its proclamation in 1949, and on the basis of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance it shared in making the first half of the fifties among the brightest chapters of the all-round development of China. Later, Soviet-Chinese relations here seriously undermined and for this the blame attaches to the Beijing leadership.

The hostility and alienation between our two countries, Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, has never been regarded by us as a normal phenomenon.

The highest Soviet representative also confirmed this at his meeting with Soviet Army and naval commanders the day before yesterday, when he underlined that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to normalize relations between the two countries. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, which is celebrating its jubilee today, is also making a distinctive effort in this regard.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE

LD292226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Interview with Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, by unidentified correspondent, following Hoffmann's return from France; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, this is the first time in many years that talks between the leading representatives of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the General Labor Confederation [CGT] leadership have taken place at such a high level and on such a broad foundation. The importance of these talks has moreover been increased by the current complicated international situation. Where, in your view, does the main contribution of your talks with your French counterparts lie?

[Answer] The main contribution of these talks, in particular in view of the fact that they took place after such a long interval, lies above all in the fact that we discussed in detail the most important questions and aspects of the activities of both our trade union organizations and that we agreed to intensify and broaden cooperation in all aspects of the broad, multifaceted trade union activity. We also adopted quite specific conclusions for 1983. I regard the fact that we agreed with our comrades from the CGT to give our full support to the expansion of trade and economic relations between the CSSR and France as especially important, because this is in the interest of the working people of both countries and we want ourselves, of our own initiative, to help this process. We are also resolved to develop our common struggle for peace and disarmament. The talks thus improved considerably the level of mutual information, deepened understanding and for this reason we assess them very positively.

[Question] As you have already mentioned, you paid a great deal of attention to the activity of trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament. What are the conclusions reached in this regard by the Czechoslovak trade union and your French counterparts?

[Answer] Both our organizations regard the struggle for peace as a prime task of vital importance in the present day. We voiced this at the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana and we are contributing actively to ensure that the appeal issued at that congress to wage a joint struggle for peace, reaches the working people of all countries and that a broadly-based unity of action, comprising trade union organizations of various orientation, is attained. We confirmed this, along with other WFTU member organizations at the recent bureau meeting held in Prague last August. During the talks we agreed to support jointly all initiatives aimed at disarmament and the consolidation of peace and, in particular, the Soviet Union's proposals, which are the most far-reaching and most (?effective). We shall promote especially actively all activities in the interest of European peace and security.

[Question] In the course of your visit you met French workers in a number of plants. Their interests are being promoted by the CGT itself. Could you characterize the course of these meetings?

[Answer] Yes, I can characterize them as very cordial and frank. At these meeting the working people of France and CGT officials expressed considerable interest in Czechoslovakia, in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, in the life of the working people, in social issues and in cooperation. I must say that many working people, including officials heard for the first time and received with satisfaction such extensive truthful information about Czechoslovakia.

[Question] How do you assess the importance of the talks that have just been concluded and the long-term outlook for relations with France's CGT for the development and strengthening of solidarity within the international tradeunion movement?

[Answer] As is apparent from the communique, the results of the talks between our trade union delegation and the CGT delegation constitute the beginning of a new, qualitatively higher stage in mutual cooperation and quite certainly they exceed the framework of bilateral relations. For this reason they will have a favorable influence on relations between the individual detachments of the international tradeunion movement and will strengthen international working class trade union solidarity.

SLOVAK CONTROL COMMITTEE VIEWS MARKET SHORTAGES

AU252204 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Jaroslav Mesko report: "To Improve Supplies to the Domestic Market; the Slovak People's Control Committee Discussed the Causes of the Shortage of Certain Goods"]

[Summary] Yesterday in Bratislava the Slovak People's Control Committee discussed the results of an investigation into the present state of supplies of the domestic market with designated industrial and food products. The session was chaired by the committee's chairman, Minister Stefan Ferencei, and attended by Julius Turon, deputy chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, and Michal Broska, Ladislav Cupik, Emil Vicen and Oldrich Prokop, deputy Slovak ministers of industry, agriculture, trade and finance. The committee noted that despite the overall fulfillment of supplies to the domestic market, problems in fulfilling the planned range of products persist.

"The investigation has revealed that, as regards cotton and wool products, trade's demand will not be fully met with respect to 7 of the 10 items rated as being in short supply. The Zornica enterprise in Banovce, for example, which produces 3 of the items in short supply -- bed linen, winter pajamas and nightgowns -- has not confirmed the requried deliveries for any of these products, though it fulfilled the planned deliveries to the market 105.4 percent in the first half of the year." This shows that the shortages are not caused by the enterprise's lack of production capacity or manpower.

"Furthermore, the market is feeling a shortage of toilet tissue. Despite gradually increasing production, trade's demand will remain unfulfilled to the tune of some 4,400 tons this year. The Control Committee has uncovered some untapped potentials, the utilization of which would substantially improve the situation. For example, in 1976 the Hermanec paper mill imported from the FRG at a cost of Kcs 7.6 million a production line that was to process 3,500 tons of paper annually. However, in 1980 it processed only 173 tons and since then it has been out of operation. Measures are being taken to speedily put this line into full-scale operation." The completion of a new production facility in the chemical cellulose plant in Zilina, which should turn out 3,000 tons of toilet tissue in 1984, will improve the situation on the market.

The price adjustments for alcoholic beverages resulted in increased consumption of beer last year. Despite the production of almost 6 million hectoliters of beer in Slovakia, the consumers' demand was not fully met. The planned reconstruction and modernization of the Saris, Martin and Nitra breweries should eliminate the beer shortage.

"The basic prerequisite for ensuring the production of dairy products in line with trade's demand is sufficient milk production. Last year, the milk procurement plan was underfulfilled by 35.1 million liters in Slovakia. In the first half of 1982, as a consequence of the price adjustments for meat and meat products, sales of cheese increased 4.8 percent and sales of butter 4.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

The investigation of the Slovak People's Control Committee points out that average yields per milk cow in Slovakia lag behind the yields of the Czech Socialist Republic, the GDR, the FRG and other countries in which the proportion of imported fodder in total fodder consumption is roughly the same as in the Slovak Socialist Republic." The committee has also discovered instances of a lack of thrift in milk and meat processing.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE

LD272342 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The working people of the CKD Dukla-Praha enterprise, bearers of workers' revolutionary traditions, today received a high state distinction -- the Order of the Republic -- from Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

Also attending the festive meeting at the Palace of Culture in Prague, which commemorated the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the enterprise and the commencement of engineering production in the Czech lands, was Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other representatives.

BENO LEADS CPCZ SEMINAR IN PRAGUE 28 OCT

LD281510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] A state-wide seminar on topical tasks of current party work was held in Prague today. It was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bejda, departmental head of the party's Central Committee, Jan Majcharcik, Lubomir Prochazka and other personalities.

In the main report, Comrade Mikulas Beno characterized the tasks, conditions and ways of implementing the strategic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the current period. In connection with the results of the international meeting of Central Committee secretaries from fraternal communist and workers' parties, he addressed questions pertaining to the position and management of international organizations, as well as style and methods of work in implementing the policy of the party. He also analyzed topical tasks of party work in implementing the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution on annual member meetings of primary organizations of the party, all-plenary meetings and party conferences next year.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES OSTRAVA AKTIV IN NORTH MORAVIA

LD271624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 oct 82

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, during his working visit to the North Moravian Region today attended a regional aktiv in Ostrava of prominent representatives of the artistic and cultural world.

In his speech he said that spreading the truth about the real socialism and about its historic advantages and achievements and prospects, is one of the key tasks of our art and culture. This means to present and propagate widely examples of work and life of the people who became the vanguard in the struggle for further development of our society and for the victory of communist ideas.

Comrade Havlin dealt also with the tasks of artistic unions. He pointed to the necessity of raising the standard of ideological work among the creative intelligentsia. Speaking about problems of artistic criticism he said that we cannot be satisfied permanently in particular as regards daily reviews and journalistic work in the daily press. He also pointed to the methods and forms of education of the young artistic generation.

'SOCIALIST MILLIONAIRES,' 'CORRUPTION' DECRIED

AU271237 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "For Such a Goal..."]

[Excerpts] There are, unfortunately, quite a lot of people among us who would like to get huge pay packets for poor work. They want to live in grand style and when they do not manage it they test the "wheel of fortune" and are willing to set out on dubious paths, even at the cost of coming into conflict with the law. They resort to practices that are alien to socialism, practices which every respectable person must categorically reject and condemn.

Among the general public there is a lot of talk about so-called "socialist millionaires." We do not pretend that they do not exist. They arouse attention, curiosity and envy: All kinds of rumors and legends circulate about them. Their existence inevitable engenders the question: Well, let him have his million, but how did he obtain it? If he took a straight and honest path, then everything is all right. But what if he acted unscrupulously, in a manner trespassing against law? Or is the nature of his job such that it literally tempts him to hammer out of it one Kcs100 bill after another, even when this necessitates fraud, embezzlement and gross abuse of his post?

Can anything be done about this type of contemporary nouveaux riche? Let us leave this question half-open; most probably, there is hardly anything that can be done about them as long as the socialist principles of remuneration are not consistently implemented -- remuneration according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of one's work.

We have yet another category of people, people who cannot imagine life without bribes, corruption and special favors, without the visible or invisible well-equipped army of acquaintances and cronies, chums and pals. They are past masters in shrewdness and using their elbows and do not spare any time or effort to make sure that doors everywhere are open for them, that they can arrange anything, even obtain the man in the moon. "It is terrible and humiliating," one of our readers wrote to the editorial office "but when you want to get even some routine business done through normal channels, you often run up against a barrier of unwillingness and disinterest. You either capitulate or, willy-willy, join the ranks of those who offer counter services and have to open the doors in official places with their knees because their arms are full of 'courtesy tokens'."

Or let us look at under-the-counter sales.... When there is a long-term imbalance between supply and demand and the responsible employees do not make any effort to remove it, the law of supply and demand paves the way in an uncontrolled manner, the "black" market grows apace, and scope is created for bribes and racketeering, phenomena that are inconsistent with the legal and moral code of the socialist society. The struggle against such phenomena and against various manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape cannot be decreed from above, nor is it possible to wage it in the form of a general campaign. The only way is systematic exposure, pillorying and severe punishment of specific culprits, next to a systematic solution of the problems whose existence and persistence provides fertile soil and such malpractices.

BRIEFS

POTAC RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIALS -- On Thursday, on the occasion of the 14th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Material and Technical Supplies, Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Vyacheslav Kulikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies. They discussed, among other things, issues concerning the further intensification of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in that field. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

DPRK MINISTER ENDS VISIT -- Talks between a delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], led by DPRK Minister of Public Security Li Jin Su, and a delegation of the Federal Ministry of the Interior led by CSSR Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina ended in Prague on 21 October. Following the conclusion of the talks, the DPRK delegation departed for home. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES -- The official delegation of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], led by Tamara Dobrin, RCP Central Committee member and executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, departed by air from Prague on 22 October 1982. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

VISITING CUBAN MINISTER -- On 22 October in Prague CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban received Manuel Millares Rodriguez, minister of light industry of the Republic of Cuba. The two ministers discussed questions connected with expanding mutual exchange of consumer goods and the possibilities of intensifying cooperation in light industry. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

GDR MINISTER DEPARTS -- GDR Minister of Heavy Engineering Rolf Kersten, who paid a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, left Czechoslovakia for home on 24 October. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK UNION CHAIRMAN REELECTED -- The fourth congress of the Slovak Union of Producer Cooperatives, held in Bratislava from 23-24 October, reelected Branislav Biros chairman of the union. The Slovak Union of Producer Cooperatives has almost 48,000 members. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

NORWEGIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT -- Lars Loar Langslet, minister of culture of the Kingdom of Norway, ended his 4-day official visit to the CSSR and left Prague on 25 October. He was seen off by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

HAGER RECEIVES DKP DELEGATION 1 NOVEMBER

LD011750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- A DKP delegation headed by Gerd Deumlich, member of the Presidium and secretary of the DKP Executive Committee that is in the GDR to study SED cultural policy, was received at the end of its visit by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. He gave information on current tasks of SED international policy and gave a comprehensive synopsis of the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress in various fields of social life, and especially in areas of culture and art.

SEW DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 29 OCTOBER

LD291818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The SEW delegation led by party Chairman Horst Schmitt ended its 5-day friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon. The delegation was seen off by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a dinner which was also attended by Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee.

The two sides underlined the firm ties of militancy between the SEW and the SED for peace and socialism. The decisive issue continues to be the struggle to safeguard peace in face of the confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Horst Schmitt expressed his great appreciation for this visit to the GDR, which had been full of experiences and which had given him and all the delegation members a deep and lasting impression of the performance and creativity of the GDR people led by the SED. He asked that fraternal greetings and best wishes should be extended to all working people from the communists of West Berlin for successful progress on the path of socialism.

FISCHER MEETS HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD300512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 29 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Hungary are determined, in view of the danger to peace posed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, to continue to do their utmost to avert the danger of war and to achieve progress in limiting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear arms. This was reaffirmed today by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka during a friendly talk in Berlin. They said that the Madrid meeting must end as soon as possible with a substantive and balanced final document, including a mandate for the convening of a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Karoly Szarka is in Berlin for consultations on current international problems and bilateral questions at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

HOFFMANN, ROMANIA'S PETRUTI HOLD MEETING 28 OCT

LD281212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The tense international situation calls for special vigilance and operational readiness on the part of the frontier troops along the dividing line between socialism and imperialism. This was underlined by GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, and the commander of the Romanian Border Guards Col Gen Vasile Petruti at a meeting in the GDR Defense Ministry today.

Minister Hoffmann drew attention in this respect to the campaign against socialism and progress, fanned by the most reactionary circles of monopolistic capitalism -- particularly the United States.

Col Gen Vasile Petruti is in the GDR as the head of a Romanian military delegation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMANDERS IN BERLIN

LD292108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR's National People's Army [NVA] is willing and able to carry out its tasks in close comradeship-in-arms with the heroic Soviet Army and the other socialist fraternal armies to defend socialism and safeguard peace. This was stated in Berlin today by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann at a meeting of commanders of the NVA, the Border Guards and Civilian Defense units of the GDR. He referred to the important role of real socialism in the struggle for peace, social progress and the happiness of the people. In contrast to this is an attempt by U.S. imperialism and its allies to conduct a new, extensive and world strategic counterrevolutionary attack on real socialism with a policy of arms escalation and confrontation.

The anniversaries of the founding of the USSR and the October Revolution are an occasion for members of the GDR Armed Forces to pay tribute to the Soviet Union's heroic work for mankind's progress and for peace in the world, and to come together more closely with the people of Red October and its soldiers, the GDR defense minister stressed.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS U.S. BISHOPS' LETTER, ELECTIONS

DW012220 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Guenter Leuchners foreign-Political weekly review]

[Excerpt] We certainly don't do injustice to the Catholic Church by pointing to the fact that in the past it very rarely -- if at all -- gave its opinion on the issues of war and peace or the nuclear arms race, neither as an institution nor in its regional branches. If it did, official NATO circles often detected a support for their policy.

All the more remarkable is the pastoral draft letter of the American bishops on the subject, which has just been published, because it is the most comprehensive and most detailed document on the problem which has ever been worked out within the Catholic Church at the nuclear age, as well as because of its content. The U.S. bishops who represent some 50 million Catholics in their country call the most important points of the West's nuclear strategy into question or simply consider them as being immoral and unchristian.

This applies to the first use of nuclear arms. We cannot conceive of a situation in which the deliberate introduction of nuclear warfare is morally justified. We reject nuclear war. It also applies to the theses on the possibility to wage or win a nuclear war. The bishops call for assistance against such discussions. It also applies to the introduction of new strategic systems which are rejected, above all, if they are intended for a first strike. The pastoral letter demands an immediate moratorium by both big powers in the production and deployment of new strategic systems as well as the discontinuation of all nuclear tests.

The pastoral letter is by no means a pacifist document and does not demand unilateral disarmament, but it is much more than a general call for peace prayers. Many passages mirror the views of the American -- and not only the American -- peace movement. It probably was also inspired by the peace movement. It is not surprising that its content created a sensation in Washington's government circles and that they did everything in their power to exert pressure on the bishops. It is no less surprising that this draft document is much food for thought in church circles outside the United States.

In the United States itself the timing of the publication also has been noted with interest, because it happened just a few days prior to the congressional elections tomorrow. True, the economic situation and above all unemployment were clearly in the focus of the election campaign. However, the peace discussion this time played a much larger role than in previous mid-term elections. In nine U.S. states tomorrow the voters will also decide on a nuclear arms freeze.

For a proper assessment on the significance of these congressional elections we must be aware that they have at least no immediate influence on the government and its policy. It is a tradition in the United States that the president's party on this occasion almost always suffers losses, because in two years many election promises of the government burst like soap-bubbles. Only if these losses were to exceed a certain percentage and if the defeat of the Republicans which has been forecast by many people were to assume landslide dimensions, would the government get into trouble.

This remains to be seen, all the more since the Republican's opponents, the Democratic Party, do not offer a very cohesive image and a considerable percentage of its representatives even has supported Reagan's ruinous economic policy. There is something else that we should consider quite matter-of-factly. It is true the Reagan administration was all on the defensive during the entire election campaign, as a newspaper wrote. However, regarding its foreign-political course it did not give a single signal of response to the peoples worries. We observe much rather a further aggravation of its course of confrontation in recent weeks.

Following the clash with its allies over the embargo on the pipeline, which certainly does not prove American wisdom, Washington now sent a envoy to West Europe to force its partners not to sign the UN Law of the Seas convention which required 7 years of work -- not to sign it because the control over the exploitation of sea resources by an international agency envisaged in the convention, might impair the profits of some American concerns. This news came at the same time when sanctions against the Peoples Republic of Poland were announced which defy international law and naturally are intended to further aggravate international tension.

The fact that Washington does not plan to work objectively at the CSCE conference, which will be resumed in Madrid in a week, was coldly announced by U.S. chief delegate Campelman in a recent interview with SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. At the same time war secretary Weinberger rejected any nuclear arms freeze with the really ridiculous argument that thereby the Soviet Union would lose any interest in negotiating at all. In addition, Eugene Rostow, the chief of the U.S. Disarmament Agency, of all people, said before the UNGA Political Commission that the United States held the view that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms did not make sense if the Soviet Union reserved for itself the first use of conventional arms. These people just can't have any other arguments if they have to use lies in taking issue with the peace movement, because even Mr Rostow knows that the Soviet Union for many years has proposed the renunciation of the use of nuclear arms as well as a ban on the first use of conventional arms.

BRIEFS

HONECKER RECEIVES ENVOYS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Yugoslav Ambassador Ljubomir Majeric, who presented his credentials. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the high level of bilateral relations between the two states. The GDR is resolved, he stressed, to further deepen this cooperation in order to benefit the peoples of the GDR and Yugoslavia, as well as peace and socialism. Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Alexandre Carvalho also presented his credentials to Erich Honecker. Later Erich Honecker received new Japanese Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami. Both sides paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral relations. In the future, too, both states will aim to strengthen these ties on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82 LD]

LOSONCZI INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF KUWAIT VISIT

LD311230 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Oct (KUNA) -- Hungarian President Pal Losonczi expressed full satisfaction with the progress of relations between his country and Kuwait in recent years voicing confident optimism for the future.

"I am gratified that our bilateral relations are progressing systematically and dynamically," he told the Kuwaiti AL-WATAN daily on the eve of his official visit to Kuwait beginning Sunday.

Losonczi said Kuwait and Hungary have explored and reached conclusion on cooperation in a number of fields especially within the economic and trade sectors.

"We can confidently say that regular meetings between the leaders and politicians (of the two states) have yielded better understanding of the needs of each thus scoring marked progress for bilateral ties," he said.

Although highly pleased with economic and trade ties with Kuwait, the Hungarian president was critical of the slow pace of progress in such fields as education, sports, culture and science.

He said that during his four-day state visit, bolstering bilateral relations in economic and trade fields will head the talks "but expansion of scientific and cultural cooperation will be explored."

Losonczi said Kuwait and Hungary can, in addition to traditional cooperation innovate new fields of joint cooperation in the markets of the Third World but did not go into details.

The Hungarian president said that his country's relations with the rest of the gulf states was far from satisfactory saying that the absence of diplomatic and official relations between Budapest and the gulf states was a prime factor in hampering the progress of ties.

Kuwait is the only Arab gulf state maintaining diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist states of Eastern Europe.

"Such a situation serves the interests of neither of us," he said, noting that the viewpoints of the Arab states and the socialist states on the Arab-Israeli conflict and other international issues are in most cases identical.

He said Hungary, and apparently the other socialist states, "are willing to establish relations with the gulf states, confident that such a situation will lead to dual benefits."

"We are ready to establish relations with all nations on the basis of bilateral interests, respect of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal social systems of these states", he asserted.

Commenting on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Losonczi said his government was deeply convinced that the key to the settlement of the Middle East crisis lies in Israel's strict abidance by the United Nations resolutions.

Israel, depending on blind American (?support) is challenging the whole international community and causing a constant threat to peace and security in the region, he said.

"Who can imagine Israel respecting United Nations resolutions while the United States, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, sides with it at all times and on all occasions," he pointed out.

He, however, expressed hope in the ability of the General Assembly to adopt a resolution "reiterating the world's attitude and forcing Israel to abandon its expansionist and aggressive policies".

Hungary has always maintained that all parties to the Middle East conflict should negotiate a comprehensive settlement ensuring peace, security and sovereignty of all states in the region, including an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, he said.

Losonczi said the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit was "reasonable and legitimate and could serve as a base for settlement of the conflict" but said in another context that the Soviet proposals on the issue "fully meet the terms of a comprehensive settlement".

President Reagan's proposals (on settlement of the issue) "will not lead to removal of tension or to a durable peace because it ignores the crux of the crisis in the Middle East", he said.

"The American proposals conflict with the real interests of the people of the region and aim at making of the resulting Israeli aggressions a de facto situation while suspending the basic issues of the crisis", he added.

Losonczi challenged accusations that the socialist states "failed the PLO and Syria during the war in Lebanon" saying that the socialist states were firm in demanding an end to the genocide of the Arab and Palestinian people.

"This firm stand together with practical assistance and other things contributed to the consolidation of resistance by the gallant Palestinian fighters and foiled designs to remove the PLO from existance", he stressed without going into details.

Losoncai upheld the gulf states' conviction that the security and stability of the states of the region is the concern of these states alone.

He said Hungary and the socialist states condemn imperialist attempts to dominate the region and its oil wealth and support the gulf states in achieving political and economic cohesion as a prerequisite to peace.

Referring to the dragging war between Iran and Iraq, the Hungarian leader noted with regret that war "weakens the unity of the Arab states" hinting that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was a direct result of the 25-month old war.

He called for an end to the bloodshed, which only serves the enemies of the Arabs, reiterating socialist state support for peaceful negotiations on points of dispute between the two neighbouring states.

On the Afghan problem, he said the Soviet-Afghan proposals "are suitable" for a political settlement which puts an end to foreign intervention and regulates the country's relations with Pakistan and Iran.

Losonczi said that although they welcome, rather than impede, development of relations with Egypt "we differ with the Eygptian regime in its manner of resolving the Middle East crisis".

He said Camp David agreements, which most Arab states oppose, do not take into consideration the fundamental bases for a just settlement of the conflict. "On the contrary, they are in sharp conflict with the interests of the people of the region and only serve those of America and its allies."

The Hungarian leader supported the Soviet Union proposals on the nuclear arms race and charged the United States with seeking to create a crisis among the European Economic Community saying that East Europe was ready to co-exist and cooperate with Western Europe.

On the unstable situation in Africa, he said foreign intervention in the affairs of African states was responsible for the unstability there.

Foreign intervention threatened the independence of these states, he stressed, voicing support for the initiatives aimed at terminating hegemony and establishing economic and political cohesion in Africa.

BUDAPEST REPORT ON LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD020028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Special correspondent Gyula Bereczki report from Kuwait]

[Excerpt] Early this evening Pal Losonczi received the heads of the diplomatic corps. The visit paid to Ahmadi and the stroll around the industrial center have clearly shown that Kuwait, one of the most important of Hungary's partners among the Arab countries, is taking gigantic steps forward. The Hungarian politicans, economic and financial experts were also convinced during the course of the visit that there were great opportunities for increasing our current trade, valued at $45 million. This trade is made up of food products, clothes, consumer goods, engineering industry products, power appliances and buses. We do not import anything from Kuwait. Hungary's financial contacts are also intensive with this country. Kuwait's financial institutions have taken part on several occasions in the credit procedures carried through for us by international banking consortiums.

It became clear at today's exchanges of views that Hungarian and Kuwaiti partners are reciprocally correct and trustworthy. The exchanges of views are being held in the spirit of this.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 1 NOV

Lazar, Filipov Begin Talks

LD011650 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Talks between the Hungarian and Bulgarian heads of government have begun in Budapest. Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov arrived in Hungary this morning at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. His delegation includes several members of the government, among them Deputy Premier Stanish Bonev. Gyorgy Lazar and Grisha Filipov are holding their talks in the delegation hall of the parliament.

Delegations' Members Named

LD011818 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI) -- Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, who arrived in Budapest for an official friendship visit Monday morning, laid a wreath on the monument of Hungarian heroes. Then official Hungarian-Bulgarian talks started.

The Hungarian delegation was led by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and included Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, Deputy Minister of Industry Andras Gabor, Gyula Kovaos, vice-president of the National Planning Office, and Hungary's ambassador to Sofia Jeno Sebestyen. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Grisha Filipov and included Stanish Bonev, deputy premier, Khristo Khristov, foreign trade minister, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy of the foreign ministers, Boncho Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Budapest, Asen Velkov, cabinet chief of the Council of Ministers, Tsvetan Tsenkov, deputy minister of chemical industry, Yordan Tenov, deputy minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, and Rashko Draganov, vice-president of the Central Council and the Bulgarian agrarian people's union.

MTI REPORTS ON MINISTER MEHES' TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD291946 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, returned Friday from Prague which he visited on the invitation of Vladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak federal deputy prime minister.

Lajos Mehes held talks with Vladislav Gerle, Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, Milan Kubat, minister of the electrotechnical industry, Josef Voracek, first deputy minister of general engineering, on the development of bilateral industrial relations.

The Hungarian minister of industry had talks with Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and senior secretary of the Prague party committee. The talks were attended by Dr Bela Kovacs, Hungary's ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

KOROM RECEIVES SED DELEGATION 29 OCTOBER

LD301140 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- A delegation of party workers of the German Socialist Unity Party (GSUP) ended its visit to Hungary Friday. The delegation spent a week in Hungary under the leadership of Brigadier General Fritz Renckwic, deputy department head of the Central Committee of the GSUP, on the invitation of the Hungarian Workers' Miltia.

During the visit the two sides surveyed cooperation between the two fraternal organizations, and studied the life and work of the Hungarian Workers' Militia. The delegation visited Gyor-Sopron County and heard a report on the methods of party guidance of Workers' Militia presented by Bela Hary, first secretary of the county party committee. At the Budapest party committee, Sandor Somogyi, secretary of the party committee, met the delegation, which went on to visit several Workers Militia units of the capital.

The delegation met Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

USSR INTERIOR MINISTER ENDS VISIT 29 OCT

LD292048 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Concluding its official friendship visit, a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior, headed by Army General Nikolay Shchelokov, minister of the interior, left Hungary Friday. The delegation held talks with senior officials of the Hungarian Ministry of Home Affairs on the relations of the two ministries and the opportunities for further development. Nikolay Shchelokov had talks with Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

NEMETH ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE 30 OCT

LD301908 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Excerpts" of speech given by Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and HSWP Central Committee secretary, at the Third National Conference of Hungarian Women, being held in the parliament building, on 30 October -- recorded]

[Text] The kind of care a social system provides with regard to the position of women, how it appreciates them and what kind of opportunities it provides for the development of their abilities are important indicators of its advanced development and democratic nature.

We may say that in our society great attention is paid to the evolution of the living and working conditions of women. Significant results have been achieved in this sphere since the last women's conference. However, it is also obvious that quite a few tasks remain, as indicated by those who have spoken before me.

Today, when nearly half of those actively employed are women, it is our duty to make sure that they are well prepared to carry out their work, that their performance is gauged identically to that of men -- and this should also be expressed in their pay -- and that they have equal opportunities to take their chosen posts and leading positions.

The country needs women's devoted work and commitment. In recent times some opinions have also been voiced in such a way as to attempt to oppose the roles of breadwinner and motherhood. Indeed, it is not easy to coordinate the tasks of a mother with those of the workplace. However, the problem of the double burden cannot be solved by advising that independent work be given up for the sake of motherhood. This is because the majority of women reject this. After all, they rightly feel that this would represent a step backward in their social and family position and human development. It is our conviction that women's lives are made full by both work carried out with devotion to one's profession and the joy of having children. For this reason it is the duty of both society and the family to comprehensively help women in order to ensure that in addition to their work, they may also be truly mothers. [applause]

Their working conditions and position at home should be shaped and improved in such a way that they may carry out their maternal vocation in the best possible circumstances.

The report details the achievements of our socialist system, which esteem and assist motherhood. We can be proud of these, even in international terms. It is our opinion that we will have to continue to pay particular attention to improving the position of families with children, as well as that of mothers. This also includes the need to further broaden the range of various services and raises their standards, thereby lightening the burden of everyday problems connected with looking after the family and the household -- which are even today borne mainly by women.

The 12th congress of our party gave particular emphasis to the significance of the family, the institution of the family. It is an important requirement to ensure that the sense of responsibility felt towards the family should be strengthened in our society. We protect and support our society's smallest communal unit, which is of decisive importance from the point of view of both the present and the future.

BARCIKOWSKI CITED ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD302104 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Barcikowski on Current Socio-Political Situation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct -- "The struggle against anti-socialist forces cannot be narrowed exclusively into the political sphere," said member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, during a meeting with lecturers of the PUWP Central Committee.

"The contents of the 10th PUWP CC plenum are directly linked with socio-political problems. It must be realized that the political struggle is being waged to win over the working people's consciousness. The fight against counter-revolutionary adventurism will be the more effective the sooner the present difficult economic and market situation is reversed. It is important for the party to be architect of actions rallying all people to work towards solving common problems," continued Barcikowski.

"The crisis is exacerbated by economic restrictions imposed by the United States and a majority of NATO nations which have not stopped at sanctions but embarked on aggressive subversive political actions against Poland," said Barcikowski.

"The 10th plenum outlined the general strategy of struggle to overcome the economic difficulties. The spreading of the sense of responsibility [words indistinct] of the economic reform is a task of primary importance.

"Of immense importance is initiative of party members in creating social structures of state and economic life. No one can have any doubt that creation of mechanisms guaranteeing normalization is a condition for lifting martial law. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, workers' self-management and the renascent trade unions offer a chance for developing social initiative and enable all citizens to lend a hand in overcoming the crisis. This is also the best road for the party to rebuild its strength and the leading role in society," Barcikowski continued.

"To destructive activities of the political adversary, the underground at home and anti-communist subversive propaganda centres abroad, which are cooperaitng closely with each other, the party reacts with constructive action to pull the country out of crisis," said Kazimierz Barcikowski.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON SEJM RIGHTS, PROSECUTIONS

LD312124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 31 Oct 82

["A Question to the Minister" program; Justice Minister Prof Sylwester Zawadzki answers listeners' phone-in questions in the studio -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sawadzki] Before I begin to give specific answers to questions by radio listeners, I would like to stress that the overall profile of the questions testifies to the great interest felt by the public in the activity of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]. There has never yet been a period in the history of the Polish People's Republic -- despite the fact that we have more than one historical turning behind us -- in which the administration of justice and the rule of law have been followed with such attention and keenness. The administration of justice is, in essence, an extraordinarily difficult matter. At times particular sentences so outrage the public that they cause generalizations that are unfair to the courts. Obviously, I would not like to negate the fact that unjust sentences are passed. Speaking of the work of the courts, not everyone is aware that in the course of 1 year the courts consider over 1 million cases. The largest number -- about 400,000 -- are cases concerning family law.

Then come civil cases: about 380,000 a year; and penal cases, which are about 200,000. These cases are dealt with by 3,200 professional judges and 68,000 people's assessors, that is, the social judges who are at present being elected by the people's councils for a new term of office. In the recent period, more and more cases are going to court. This process was begun by setting up the supreme administrative court.

[Listener] Does the Sejm have the right to dissolve what has already been registered in an independent court? What I have in mind, for instance, is the Solidarity union. Does the Sejm have such rights?

[Zawadzki] The Sejm is the supreme organ of state authority, and with its status it passes laws and regulations at the highest level which are binding on all state organs. This applies both to the executive organs and to the organs of the administration of justice. And in its law-making the Sejm had the right to determine that the registration of a trade union carried out before the introduction of this law ceased to have legal effect from the introduction of this law. I would like to stress strongly that regulations of this kind do not violate the regulations of ILO Convention No 87, which prohibits the dissolution of trade unions in an administrative fashion by the organs of the administration. This means that it is permissible for the courts and for parliament to dissolve trade unions. And that is why the law passed by the Sejm does not infringe our legal system; it creates a new law, as the Sejm is entitled to do. Nor does it violate the regulations of international law.

[Listener] I would like to ask whether those people who organized strikes, the leaders of strikes, will be brought to face their responsibility (?for) losses caused during strikes. When I talk to people they say: After all, the VIP's are being brought to face responsibility [words indistinct], yet these are not? How can things be so?

[Zawadzki] The 46th article of the decree on martial law envisages responsibility for organizing and directing a strike. And everyone who takes part in a strike or protest action also faces responsibility, as for a misdemeanor, in accordance with this decree. However, I would like to stress that simultaneously with the decree on martial law, a decree on forgiveness and consignment to oblivion of certain crimes and misdemeanors came into force. In practice, all those who before 13 December 1981 had indulged in crimes against [word indistinct] or property during strikes and protest actions, against public (?liberty) and order, availed themselves of the benevolence of the decree on abolition and were not brought to face responsibility. However, all those who organized and directed strikes and protest actions following the passing of the decree, and who violated martial law, met with rapid, resolute and severe penal retribution. This kind of reaction was unavoidable in order to prevent a deepening of the economic chaos and to create the conditions for a graceful emergence from the crisis. Up to 13 October this year, a total of 463 people have been sentenced under article 46 of the decree on martial law in the common courts for directing and organizing strikes.

The action against those persons who violate the decree on martial law cannot exclude the responsibility of those who held leading posts in the state. Apart from political responsibility -- a considerable portion of which has already been borne by people who have been punished by being recalled from their duties and state functions -- actions have again aimed at enforcing constitutional responsibility. Constitutional responsibility before the State Tribunal applies to those people who held the highest state posts, such as a member of the government or a member of the Council of State. Here it is worth remembering that during the Sejm session on 26 October a group of deputies appealed to the Sejm for four persons who held leading posts in the government to be brought to face responsibility, and also appealed to the Sejm commission for constitutional responsibility to consider the responsibility of Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch. All these cases relate to responsibility for bringing the socioeconomic crisis on the country, in fact for violating the regulations of the Constitution and the law in force.

I would like to stress, in addition, that persons who abused state posts for personal gain will be made to face penal responsibility in the common courts on the same principles as other citizens, and according to this procedure so far the courts have issued judgements in the cases of 140 persons who occupied various state functions in the past. Public opinion has been informed of the results of these trials in communiques issued by the Ministry of Justice. I would like to stress that apart from these two catagories, the majority of cases that have gone before the courts during martial law have related to criminal offences. This group of crimes represents 85 percent of the generality of cases considered under accelerated procedure. Obviously, these are just some directions in the activity of the courts, which nevertheless indicate their particular role in ensuring law and order, that is, in providing the conditions essential for continuation of the process of socialist renewal and the introduction of fundamental reforms in the system and economic reforms.

SEJM DEPUTY ON TRADE UNION LAW, STRIKES

PM301255 Poznan GAZETA POSNANSKA in Polish 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with chairman of the Sejm subcommission for the trade union law Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, by Krajowa Agencja Rabotnicza (National Workers Agency) [KAR] correspondent Irena Scholl -- date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Krajowa Agencja Robotnicza has asked members of the Sejm subcommission which had over the past year or so been preparing the draft trade union law to present their views on those articles of the law -- now in force -- which attract the most controversial comment. Today chairman of the commission Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz answers questions put to him by KAR.

[Question] Why has all the registration of trade unions effected before now been made invalid? Did that not infringe international law?

[Answer] The international convention protects trade unions only against administrative dissolution. Therefore dissolution by law or by judicial action is admissible. As concerns reasons of a sociopolitical nature, these have been extensively put forward in the Sejm by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and at the Pabianice meeting [with workers] by Deputy Premier Mieczslaw Rakowski. As a lawyer, I can only add the following: The revocation of registration is certainly a step which is painful for many union members, but it is essential to make the entire body of regulations contained in the law correspond to the actual situation. And vice versa -- former regulations, along with union statues, did not specify the following: first, that the right to form and join trade unions applies to persons who work under a labor contract; second, that a trade union can affiliate only the employees working in a given branch of work, in a given job or profession; third, the statues obtaining hitherto did not provide for specifying the procedure for settling collective disputes, as the new law does. Therefore it is necessary to prepare, and next, to register new statues. Millions of working people will form entirely new organizations, truly trade in character, of the model that is universal for trade unions in the whole world. Our trade union law, albeit very innovative -- which was stressed also by International Labor Organization specialists -- had to be based on the elementary rules of the trade union movement.

[Question] So the type of work one does, one's occupation and such matters, are to decide one's affiliation to a particular union?

[Answer] Let us also add that the experience gained by many victories in many different periods of history has demonstrated that a trade union which comprises people of many different professions, or who are not united by a common workplace, forfeits the interests of the working people and in effect does not offer them protection.

[Question] But is it not too much of a restriction to allow only one union per enterprise?

[Answer] Such was precisely the reservation -- the only one, incidentally, which was so firmly formulated -- placed with regard to the draft law by experts from the International Labor Office.

After 1 year's time, as the situation becomes gradually normalized, it will already be possible to return to union pluralism -- if this is the will of the workforce.

[Question] Why cannot craftsmen and private farmers form trade unions?

[Answer] Because their interests are fundamentally different from those of persons who work under a labor contract: They work in their own workshop or cultivate their own land. Registration of those occupation groups last year was effected under pressure. They are producer groups which must have the possibility to form collective organizations which would be self-governing and independent in order to safeguard their interests as producers and working people, and have regulations for controlling their relations with the authorities. And these extensive opportunities are given to them by the law -- also passed 8 October -- on socioprofessional farmers' organizations.

[Question] When reading the regulations concerning strikes, some people get the impression that they make it virtually impossible to declare a strike.

[Answer] That is incorrect. The Polish People's Republic is the first socialist country to permit strike action as one of the methods of protecting employees' rights. But at the same time it qualifies it as an EXTREME [word published in boldface] measure in claiming these rights, after exhausting the method of conciliation proceedings -- within the enterprise and before a social arbitration commission.

[Question] And who will sit on the arbitration commission?

[Answer] A judge who is an expert, as chairman, and an equal number of assessors for the trade union side and for the administration. Appropriate legal acts will be issued in this matter.

And so it is not possible to call a strike without conciliation proceedings. This is surely logical, considering the consequences of strike actions -- devastating for the economy and thus also disastrous for society.

On the other hand, certain groups of employees are indeed denied the right to strike. This is because of the significance -- for the country and for the nation -- of the enterprise which employes them, or the type of work they do. One can, of course, argue over the significance of particular institutions or enterprises in the task of meeting the population's needs. This is why experts from the international labor office have questioned the need to withhold the right to strike from enterprises which, for example, provide the population with water, gas and electrical and thermal energy, suggesting it may be enough to oblige these enterprises to secure their uninterrupted functioning by maintaining a minimum of service.

Other restrictions are as a rule related to the significance of the given enterprise for the state's defense readiness, and also they stem from Poland's commitments as a member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. This is why the right to strike is withheld from soldiers on active service and also workers employed in military units. In state enterprises under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in the enterprises and departments of the defense industry, even if they are not under the authority of these ministries. And also -- considering the functioning of the state apparatus -- from those employed in the state administration, in banks, courts and prosecutors' offices. This right is also withheld from those employed in factories and enterprises whose uninterrupted work has been declared indispensable for the safeguarding of the state's defense readiness and security.

[Question] To conclude, there is one more fear: the courts will receive tens of thousands of applications to register the unions. The formalities may last a very long time. Is it not going to result in the unions starting their activity only toward the end of next year?

[Answer] It is not going to result in that, because the courts will delegate a sufficient number of teams of judges and administration workers to deal with the task of registering unions.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC TRADE, REFORM

PM291141 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Interview with Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec by Janusz Atlas -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, is the department under your direction still the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, or is it just a ministry of provisions?

[Answer] If you look at it from the outside, it may sometimes seem that to all intents and purposes we are concerning ourselves with nothing but rationing. Some even call it th. ministry of rationing.

This superficial judgment is a result of insufficient public knowledge about our work. Today the ministry which I head must be a department for the protection of the consumers' interests. It must protect the consumer against declining productivity, irregular deliveries, poor quality, speculation in market commodities....

[Question] So far the results seem to be rather meager....

[Answer] I would not say so.... It was none other than the Department of Trade that raised the alarm in the matter of footwear. We raised this question at a Politbureau session, and also before the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee. And we did achieve the minimum -- the squeezing of additional import funds from the state's impecunious purse. And this when all the shoe factories, together with the local authorities of the towns where these are located, would have gladly distributed their production among their own people, their workforce and the local population, without bothering about anybody else.

Another type of our activity in this matter is the purchase by the trade of the footwear originally destined for export, or buying footwear abroad on the principle of commodity exchange rather than paying for it with hard currencies. To be specific, we pay with our coal. Such transactions have been signed with Yugoslavia and Romania.

We have introduced the controlled sales of footwear. At least we have a guarantee that everyone will be able to buy shoes, not only those who can afford to clear the shelves in shoe stores and sell again at a profit. This is that protective umbrella extended over the consumer by the ministry.

[Question] Why is there a shortage of footwear in the first place?

[Answer] We are short of leather, but other contributing factors are waste of materials, poor workmanship, poor product quality. When we reject a product -- to stay with the example of shoes -- the factory has no wish to improve the quality. It prefers to take back the rejected batch in order to sell it -- taking advantage of the opportunities arising from the independence of enterprises -- elsewhere, thus bypassing our intermediary services.

[Question] Is it not possible to prohibit such practices by the producers?

[Answer] It is possible, although such intervention is contradictory to the essence of the reform.

[Question] The collapse of the market does not involve shoes alone. There is very little trading in the proper, traditional sense of the word....

[Answer] I believe we have moved past the lowest trough now. However, independent enterprises often still fail to understand the social aspect of the reform. They therefore jump at the opportunity to increase production. They opt for quantity and do not concern themselves with quality. It is enough to break your heart when 40 percent of some commodity delivered to be sold by the trade is found to be defective. What causes this? Slack labor discipline and the lack of a sense of responsibility. The tragedy lies in the fact that these harmful practices are all too often left unpunished. That the culprit -- the factory -- is not designated by name. But now, after the decisions taken 14 September by the Military Council of National Salvation and the government Presidium, all this will change.

[Question] What I cannot understand is how it was possible to allow such laxity of discipline.

[Answer] Well, let us stay with the example of the shoes. Under normal conditions we used to produce 100 million pairs, while this year we are having difficulties reaching a production level of 60 million. Why? In the first half of the year there was a shortage of raw materials. Now we have the raw material, but shortened worktime and low productivity constitute the difficulties.

The third weak point is the inadequate switch-over by the factories to producing those articles in the greatest demand. With the market situation as it is now, the industry does not consider it worth its effort....

[Question] How many years will have to pass, then, before we can talk of the effects of the reform?

[Answer] The Hungarians needed 4 years to learn how to to work their reform, and the Yugoslavs even longer, under completely different circumstances. Whereas we have been implementing the reform for only 6 months.

[Question] But judging from what you have been saying, these difficulties are insurmountable....

[Answer] Why? The introduction of control mechanisms for the material liability of enterprises -- and this will no longer be the notorious "state money" -- will, in the case of economic mismanagement, hit the profit, that is, the interests of the workforce. We are not as yet familiar with the word "insolvency" in Poland, but we are going to get to know it.

[Question] What you talk of constitutes the elements of an economic game, but we are supposed to be talking about trade and its deficiencies....

[Answer] It is all a game in which we are all taking part. The producer wants to do away with trading structures. He wants to sell his product himself, retaining for himself the entire difference between the cost of production and the retail price. This is possible, but it must be done in an honest way. There are some regions which are real tycoons when it comes to the production of certain articles, and at the same time we have got 13 voivodships whose production enterprises can only satisfy 10 percent of the demand of their population. Let us take knitted articles as an example. Lodz is our knitted article tycoon, and there the capita purchase of knitted articles amounted to some Z1,210 last year. During the same period an inhabitant of Gdansk spent only Z150 on this type of article. It is up to the trade to see to it that there are no such disparities. And we do this out of our concern for the consumer, not merely to keep our own jobs going.

[Question] Each day we hear of instances of criminal waste and speculation within the trade itself....

[Answer] Such instances do occur, but they affect only a fraction of the whole. As it happens, waste is a phenomenon that can be measured -- in the form of so-called natural wastage. According to reliable calculations, this wastage in trade comes to about three units per mill of the entire value of commodity stocks. That is a mere trifle. The real waste occurs at the production stage and during shipment. Did you know that it sometimes happens that the entire contents of a furniture-laden freight car arrive at the warehouse in a damaged state? Literally every cabinet, every chair has some defect. It should not be allowed to happen!

[Question] But it does happen....

[Answer] It happens now and again.... I am an optimist. We are currently caught in a difficult economic situation and it has become a problem to buy anything at all, but at long last something has moved in our sick economy, and surely everybody must see this. Production is up for the first time in 20 months, and so are the trading figures: slowly but steadily, trade is beginning to function as it should. This whole process must of course be closely controlled. Work discipline and higher productivity mean stores full of goods, mean the beginning of an end to speculation and to misery for the main in the street.

GORYWODA CITED ON PROTEST ACTIONS, PLENUM

LD292350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Polish opposition is preparing protest actions, particularly strikes, for 10 November, the second anniversary of the registration of Solidarity. Central Committee Secretary Gorywoda, stressed to correspondents from socialist countries that the Polish leadership is endeavouring to maintain calm and wants to prevent disturbances by way of persuasion and other methods.

The Central Commmittee secretary gave a detailed briefing on the 2-day session of the PZPR Central Committee. He said the Central Committee decided that the main task of the 3-year plan would be to protect public consumption. The meeting, while regarding economic plans for the period till 1985 as correct, came to the conclusion that the majority of the goals could be attained only in the longer term.

STATE TRIBUNAL FUNCTION, POWERS EXPLAINED

PM281105 Katowice TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA in Polish 24/26 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with chairman of the State Tribunal Prof Dr Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, by Jacek Dubiel -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] On 14 September the opening session of the State Tribunal took place. This institution, created by the Sejm act in March of this year, has already started functioning. This was rather summarily reported in a somewhat brief announcement by the Polish press agency. Would you, Mr Chairman, kindly describe the aims and the progress of that first session in more detail?

[Answer] The composition of the State Tribunal was decided at a Sejm session at the beginning of July this year; it groups together representatives of different milieus, with different levels of preparation [for the job]. This entailed the need for their getting acquainted, so to speak, with one another, for the mutual clarification of any questions which may arise in the light of the State Tribunal Act. It should be stressed that the act is comparatively laconic. It cannot embrace solutions to all those problems which are in urgent need of regulation, and hence the need to refer to other acts, not only the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic or the penal law but also to the regulations governing legal proceedings. The need also arose to explain why the necessity had emerged of calling the State Tribunal into being here, in Poland, and that is why at the opening session its origins and the reasons for its creation in the Polish People's Republic were discussed as the first order of business.

One of the first initiators of this undertaking was the Democratic Party, but this occurred on the basis of an appraisal of the situation existing before August 1980, when many cases were exposed of abuse of the law then in force by certain persons who at the time held leading positions in our state. It was deemed that the creation of the State Tribunal would constitute a repressive measure for those who had commited such transgressions and a preventive one for the future, thus indicating the spheres and the areas in which transgressions of this type may occur. The next subject was the place and role of the State Tribunal within the system of the principal organs of power in the Polish People's Republic. The aim was to define the precise relationships between the State Tribunal and other organs of power such as the government, the ministers, the Council of State, the Sejm, the Supreme Court and so on. Many questions were asked and clarified in this respect. The State Tribunal is an adjudicative organ, deciding upon the legal consequences of particular actions, and thus it is a judicial organ, that is, it is not its role to seek out and prosecute cases but only to examine and adjudicate on the legal consequences of the cases brought before it. This action must be preceded by a Sejm resolution ruling that particular persons be made answerable to the State Tribunal, and the Sejm can pass such a resolution on the basis of a report submitted by the Commission for Constitutional Liability, appointed specially for this purpose. The commission, in turn, takes up its duties on the grounds of a Sejm decision, which is taken following a motion submitted by four authorized bodies, comprising: one Sejm commission (with the required majority of two-thirds of the votes); a group of not less than 50 deputies; the Council of State; the constitutional tribunal. As the constitutional tribunal has not as yet been formed, for the time being it is sufficient for the motion to be submitted by one of the three authorized bodies. If, then, with this procedure maintained, the Sejm passes a resolution decreeing that a particular person be made answerable according to the Constitution, it will next select two of its own deputies to act as prosecutors, and the case is brought before the State Tribunal. Only then does the tribunal begin to examine the substance of the matter. But, as I have said already, in order to begin such work it is necessary to prepare the members of the State Tribunal adequately. It is necessary to emphasize here that there is no precedent for the existence of such an organ in any of the socialist countries, while in drawing on the models in the capitalist countries we must be extremely cautious and limit our scope. In prewar Poland there also existed a State Tribunal, created on the grounds of the 1921 and 1936 constitutions, with certain differences between them as to the regulation of its principles, particularly as concerned the scope of the subject [zakres podmiotowy]. In the work of the tribunal, as based on the first constitution, deputies and senators were not held answerable; their accountability was introduced in 1936, while at the same time the president's accountability was annulled. Before the first case is brought before us we must hold a number of sessions in which we will not only clarify in a definitive way the disputable points which arise out of the legal regulation [of the tribunal's work] but we must work out specific procedural models from the perspective of the rules of the court as well as that of substantive law. That is why we are planning to hold further sessions, in the course of which all those questions will be clarified.

[Question] Awareness of the law and familiarity with the system of the functioning of legal institutions are not the strongest points in our society's awareness. Despite many publications on the subject, the question keeps coming up: Who can stand before the tribunal, what can he be punished for and what penalty might he receive?

[Answer] This problem cannot be strictly included in the scope of legal awareness, as by this term we understand a certain sense which the citizen has of how to behave in particular situations so that it would be in accordance with the rules of the law. However, we can talk about it if we regard legal awareness in its broadest sense. The answer to your question is specified in Article 1 of the State Tribunal Act: Persons holding the highest state positions are constitutionally accountable to the State Tribunal; those positions are then specified in the act: members of the Council of State; members of the government; the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; the president of the Polish National Bank; the prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic; also, the chiefs of all central agencies.

All those positions carry so-called constitutional accountability, and this is why section 3 of article 1 of the act states clearly that it concerns actions which do not constitute an offense but which were committed within the time period and the scope of carrying out an official duty in connection with the occupied post, with guilty intent, if these are in breach of the Constitution or other regulations. Although article 2 does also mention that it is possible for them to answer before the State Tribunal, according to the penal code, if the acts they are charged with are in breach of the Constitution or other regulations, and are at the same time recognized to carry the characteristics of an offense, in such a case the Sejm must state clearly, in its resolution to call such a person to constitutional accountability, that it deems it expedient to carry out a joint examination of both the constitutional accountability, that it deems it expedient to carry out a joint examination of both the constitutional and the criminal liability?

[Question] I realize that the next question is directed to the wrong address, as other organs are dealing with the matter, but can the members of the country's previous leadership team be brought to answer before the State Tribunal?

[Answer] As I have already said, the Sejm decides who is to answer before the State Tribunal, since only the Sejm is empowered to pass the relevant resolution. If, on the other hand, the question concerns the accountability of the above-mentioned persons for actions committed before the State Tribunal Act was passed, then the age-old principle applies of lex retro non agit (the law is not retroactive), or, in other words, no one can be held answerable for an action which was not prohibited by any statutory regulations at the time it was perpetrated. But if those actions were also to constitute an offense at the time of their perpetration, then of course we encounter here the normal statue of limitations. In the case of constitutional accountability, the act clearly states that if and when the given case comes to be examined by the State Tribunal, the latter may, in view of the exceptional circumstances, confine itself to merely ascertaining the guilt of the accused. If penal liability applies, then it will be based on the general principles of criminal law. The rule of article 22 of the act provides also for the State Tribunal to have the power to examine cases concerning acts perpetrated prior to the act coming into force, if they were at that time prohibited under penalty. But if the act consisted only in a culpable breach of the Constitution, or some other act, the State Tribunal will confine itself to merely ascertaining the actual infringement of the law.

[Question] From which professional and social groups do members of the State Tribunal derive?

[Answer] It is a very comprehensive representation of social and professional groups. There does exist the statutory requirement stipulating that at least half the members of the State Tribunal should have legal qualifications, and so we have professors of the law, counsels, solicitors. Workers, farmers and craftsmen are also represented. Candidates to the State Tribunal were nominated by specified political and social organizations, not only the PZPR, the United Peasant Party or the Democratic Party, but also Catholic and other associations.

[Question] What should be the role played by the State Tribunal in the strengthening of law-abidingness and democracy in our country?

[Answer] To expand on the theme I mentioned earlier, I think that its function is both repressive and preventive. Repressive in its adjudicative capacity in respect to individual penalties, and preventive in that through its verdicts in the particular cases examined in both indicates, as it were, the appropriate way to act and demonstrates to the wide public the consequences to be faced by those who have not acted so. In this way, it safeguards through its activity the principle that the duty to abide by the law must be realized by those who hold the highest state posts.

MODEL STATUTE FOR TRADE UNIONS PUBLISHED

AU281330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Oct 82, booklet attached to pages 7-8

[PAP report: "The Model Statute of the Trade Union, Drafted by the Social Consultative Commission"]

[Text] The Statute of the Trade Union of the Employees of....

Note 1: The name of the trade union should contain only the following words: "The Trade Union of the Employees of...." followed by the name of the given work enterprise (for example, "The Trade Union of the Employees of the Warszawa Foundry in Warsaw") or "The Trade Union...." followed by the name of the trade and of the given work enterprises (for example, "The Trade Union of the Railroadmen of the Rolling Stock Repair Center in Pruszkow").

The name of the trade may also include words such as "self-governing" and "independent" (for example, "The Self-Governing Trade Union of the Employees...", "The Independent Trade Union of the Employees...", "The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Employees...." The employees in education, upbringing, science and higher schools may establish trade unions called "The Union of the Polish Teachers in...." followed by the name of the establishment (for example, "The Union of the Polish Teachers in the Mining-Metallurgical Academy in Krakow"). [end of note 1]

Chapter I

General Regulations

Paragraph 1

1. The trade union of ... is a voluntary, self-governing and independent organization.

2. The union defends the rights and interests of employees with regard to the working and wage conditions as well as the social-living and cultural conditions. It represents its members and participates in working out and implementing socioeconomic tasks.

Paragraph 2

The union implements the aims and tasks defined in this statute in accordance with the regulations of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the trade union law, other laws and the ILO conventions, that have been ratified by Poland. In particular, the union observes the principles of the social ownership of production means, that is the basis of the state's socialist system, and recognizes the PZPR's leading role in socialist construction -- this role is defined by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic -- and the constitutional principle of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic.

Paragraph 3

1. Every employee employed in... (Note 2: In the case of an enterprise consisting of a number of enterprises the names of such enterprises should be listed for the sake of clarity) can become a member of the union regardless of age, sex, nationality, political convictions, religion, the nature of employment and job.

2. A person who was employed by the enterprise and who has retired or is temporarily unemployed while looking for work can also become a member of the union.

3. A former employee who has retired or is temporarily unemployed while looking for work does not lose the membership of the union.

4. The regulations of the statute applying to employees apply as necessary to the persons listed in subparagraphs 2 and 3.

Paragraph 4

The union possesses a legal status; it can acquire rights and contract obligations within the limits prescribed by the law. The union acts through the bodies indicated in this statute.

Paragraph 5

The union's headquarters is in.... The area of the union's activity is the work enterprise cited in paragraph 3.

Chapter II

The Union's Aims and Tasks

Paragraph 6

The union's aim is to defend the rights, dignity and interests of employees, including:

1) defending the trade, material, social and cultural interests of employees and their dependents;

2) defending employee rights with regard to their work, wages, social-living conditions and work safety and hygiene;

3) coordinating the activities of the enterprise with employee interests;

4) acting in favor of democratism, legality, social justice and comradely solidarity in people-to-people relations;

5) fostering trade ethics and a conscientious attitude to employee duties;

6) initiating and supporting activities in favor of creating the conditions under which employees can raise their trade qualifications and young employees can promote their social and trade adaption;

7) participating in working out and implementing the socioeconomic tasks of the enterprise in order to increase the enterprise fund and to share it equitably.

8) strengthening the family and protecting family life;

9) fostering militant action attitudes for the good of the Polish People's Republic.

Paragraph 7

The union's activities involve, in particular:

1) representing trade interests of its members vis-a-vis the enterprise management, state administrative and economic bodies as well as social and self-governing organizations;

2) controlling the observance of the labor law regulations, giving legal assistance and intervening and mediating in individual cases concerning labor contracts;

3) controlling whether the enterprise management observes its duty to ensure safe and hygienic working conditions for employees and sharing in working out the plans for improving working conditions.

4) taking a stand vis-a-vis the enterprise manager and the work forces' self-government body on the issues concerning the rights and interests of the work force, especially vis-a-vis working outwork regulations, bonus and premium regulations, work schedules, the vacation plan, and on the issues concerning the work force's social-living and cultural needs;

5) taking a stand on the individual employee problems, as defined by the labor law;

6) ensuring that union members and their dependents are able to avail themselves of workers vacations, summer camps, housing facilities and vacancies for children in day rest centers, and of the appropriate share in the social fund and other funds run by the enterprises;

7) cooperating like a partner with the enterprise management and social organizations in developing cultural-educational activities and in creating conditions for rest after work; and promoting its own initiatives in this regard;

8) sharing in activities to improve medical care and protecting the health of employees and their dependents and countering alcoholism;

9) materially assisting union members and their dependents as far as possible and necessary;

10) combating bad management, abuses, red tape and administrative excesses;

11) cooperating with the enterprises management on the issues of developing employee rationalization and inventiveness;

12) caring for families with many children and for retired persons.

Paragraph 8

The union seeks to achieve the aforementioned aims and tasks by:

1) cooperating like a partner with the enterprise management as well as with political, social and self-governing organizations;

2) managing the activities of the social inspectors of labor and cooperating with the state inspectors of labor in this regard;

3) evaluating the plans for or drafts of legal enactments and decisions concerning employee rights and interests, including the socioeconomic plans of the enterprise;

4) settling the existing disputes through negotiations and accords.

Paragraph 9

1. In the case of a collective dispute the union has the right to organize a strike or other forms of protest, while observing the regulations of the trade union law.

2. A strike is regarded as an ultimate measure. (Note 3: The work enterprises that have no right to strike should cross out the paragraph on strike, in that way the paragraph could have the following wording: "In the case of a collective dispute the union has the right to use the appropriate form of protest.")

Paragraph 10

The union may defend the individual rights of an employee who is not a member of the union on the principles applying to union members, if such an employee asks for such help.

Chapter III

Union Members and Their Rights and Duties

Paragraph 11

1. The membership of the union is acquired the moment a written declaration of union membership is submitted.

2. A valid union card issued by the union's administration is proof of union membership.

Paragraph 12

Union membership lapses because of:

1) voluntary withdrawal;

2) removal from the list of members as a result of failure to pay membership fees for....(for 3 months, for example) and as a result of having taken a job in another enterprise;

3) exclusion from the union;

4) death.

Paragraph 13

The union member has the right:

1) to participate in the general meetings of members;

2) to elect and remove members of the union bodies and to be elected to such bodies;

3) to avail himself of the union's legal advice and assistance to protect his rights and interests as an employee;

4) to avail himself of the union's social and material assistance and of the cultural, sport and other facilities administered by the union;

5) to evaluate and criticize the activities of every union member and body; to propose that union bodies should be changed or that members of these bodies should be dismissed from their functions;

6) to be given running information about all decisions and other activities of the union bodies;

7) to participate in the meeting during which the union bodies pass resolutions concerning his person;

8) to submit proposals and postulates to union bodies;

9) to participate in strikes and other forms of protest organized by the union. (Note 4: look up note 3.)

Paragraph 14

The union member is obligated:

1) to actively participate in the union's work;

2) to observe statutory regulations and the resolutions passed by union bodies and regularly to pay membership fees;

3) to observe the principles of comradeship and mutual help in union life and at work;

4) to protect and increase social property as the common good of all workers.

Paragraph 15

The union member may be rewarded with union premiums for militant social and trade activities.

Paragraph 16

In the case in which statutory regulations or principles of social life are violated in a way that offends the dignity of the union member, the person concerned, after having been heard, should be cautioned or reprimanded or excluded from the union.

Paragraph 17

1. The union administration passes the resolution by which the union member is punished and by which the punishment is expunged from the records.

2. The union member has the right to appeal against the resolution on excluding him from the union, on punishing him and on expunging his punishment from records; he can appeal to the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) within...days of having received a copy of the resolution.

Chapter IV

Trade Union Bodies

Paragraph 18

1. The following are the bodies of the trade union: (Note 5: This rule indicates only the basic bodies of the trade union. Depending on needs, the statute may also define other bodies such as, for example, the meetings of sections or departments, administrations of sections or departments, trade union groups and so on.)

1) The general meeting (the meeting of delegates) (Note 6: The meeting of delegates should be provided for in place of the union's general meeting. Delegates are elected by union members in line with the established ratio if the number of union members makes this feasible.);

2) the union's administration;

3) the union's auditing commission.

2. The term of the union's bodies extend over...(2 years, for example).

Paragraph 19

1. The union bodies are obligated to observe the self-government and independence of the union and the voluntariness of union membership.

2. The union bodies follow in their activities the principles of democratism, collegiality and openness.

Paragraph 20

1. The union bodies' resolutions are passed by a simple majority of votes, provided at least 50 percent of members are present, except in special cases defines by this statute.

2. All union bodies are obligated to supply union members with explanations and reports of their activities. In particular, they are obligated to inform union members about the implementation of their resolutions, proposals and demands and about the planned actions in the interest of the work force.

Paragraph 21

1. The union bodies are elected. The elections are conducted on the following principles (Note 7: The voting regulations adopted by the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) should define in detail the election procedure.):

1) there can be any number of candidates;

2) vote is given to individual candidates;

3) voting is secret;

4) one can hold the same function in union bodies for two terms only;

5) the person who holds a managerial post in the enterprise administration must not hold any function in union bodies (Note 8: The statute should define the managerial posts in the enterprises administration that cannot be held together with the functions in the union bodies.);

6) the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) elects the chairman of the union administration in a separate voting.

2. A member of the union body is obligated:

1) to actively participate in the work of the union bodies;

2) to represent the interests of the community, maintain constant contacts with it, listen to union members' observations and proposals and convey them to the meetings of union bodies;

3) to provide union members with explanations and reports on his activities.

Paragraph 22

1. Members of the union bodies may be recalled from their functions before the end of the term if they fail to do their duties and if they violate statutory regulations and valid union resolutions.

2. Members of the union bodies are recalled by a resolution passed by the general meeting (the meeting of delegates).

3. The decision to recall a member of the union body from his function should be made after the member concerned has been heard.

Paragraph 23

1. The mandate of the member of the union body lapses before the end of the term in the following cases:

1) the membership of the union lapses;

2) the member gives up his mandate;

3) the member is recalled in line with the procedure stated in paragraph 22 of the statute;

4) the member is unable to fulfill his function for longer than the half of his term.

2. Supplementary elections are held if the number of members of the union body slumps below 50 percent of the numerical strength.

A. The General Meeting (The Meeting of Delegates)

Paragraph 24

1. The general meeting (the meeting of delegates) is the supreme body of the union.

2. The union administration convenes the general meeting (the meeting of delegates).

3. All union members participate in the general meeting and their vote is decisive. (Delegates participate in the meeting of delegates, and their vote is decisive.)

The meeting can be attended by union members who have no advisory vote.

Paragraph 25

1. The general meeting (the meeting of delegates):

1) lays down the program for the union's activities;

2) examines and approves the reports submitted by the administration and the auditing commission;

3) adopts the union statute and changes in it;

4) defines the union's organizational structure;

5) defines the numerical strength of the union's administration and auditing commission and elects and recalls by secret voting the chairman and members of the union's administration and the members of the auditing commission;

6) defines the general principles of the fiscal and property economy and the size and appropriation of the membership fee and approves the union's budget;

7) examines proposals and postulates;

8) examines the union members' appeals against the resolutions passed by the union's administration with regard these members;

9) decides to dissolve the union;

10) approves or refuses to approve the report submitted by the union administration on the motion of the auditing commission.

2. Members of the union administration must not vote on its report.

3. The general meeting (the meeting of delegates) is effective if at least 50 percent of members participate in it. (The meeting of delegates is effective if at least two-thirds of delegates participate in it.)

Paragraph 26

On the strength of the resolution of the union administration and the auditing commission or on the strength of one-third of the number of union members, the union administration is obligated to convene an extraordinary general meeting (the meeting of delegates) not later than within a month of the day on which the resolution was passed or the proposal was submitted.

B. The Union Administration

Paragraph 27

1. The union administration manages the current activities of the union and, in particular:

1) implements the resolutions of the general meeting (the meeting of delegates);

2) cooperates in a partnerlike manner with the enterprise management and the workers self-management bodies on all issues concerning the working and living conditions of union members;

3) convenes the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) and lays down the principles of delegates' election and informs the union members of the date of the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) and of the meeting's agenda not later than 2 weeks before the date of the meeting;

4) administers the union's property;

5) appoints problem sections, commissions and teams as required;

6) grants benefits and fiscal assistance to union members;

7) coordinates and manages the union's collective actions;

8) proclaims strikes or organizes other forms of protest.

(Note 9: In the organizational units or enterprises listed as those in which strikes cannot be legally held, only other forms of protest are allowed.)

2. The union administration selects the union presidium from among its members and defines the presidium's powers. (Note 10: The union administration selects the union presidium if the administration's numerical strength exceeds...15 members, for example. In particular, the presidium's powers may include: A) managing the union administration's current activities and representing the union externally; B) fulfilling and initiating executive functions with regard to the union administration; C) taking a stand on the issues that are not exclusively reserved for the union administration in legal regulations and in collective labor contracts and accords.)

Paragraph 28

The union administration meets as required, but it should meet at least once a month.

C. The Auditing Commission

Paragraph 29

The auditing commission's tasks include:

1) controlling the union administration's activities, the implementation of the resolutions passed by the union bodies and the union's fiscal and property economy;

2) submitting reports on its activities to the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) of the union;

3) evaluating the draft budget proposals and the reports on the budget implementation and transmitting the appropriate observations and proposals to the union administration;

4) immediately informing the union administration of statutory and legal irregularities in the management of the union's property and reporting the cases of improper safeguarding of this property.

Paragraph 30

1. The auditing commission selects the chairman from among its members.

2. The commission should meet at least once in 3 months.

Paragraph 31

1. The members of the auditing commission have the right to participate in the meetings of the union bodies.

2. The members of the auditing commission must not be members of the members of the union administration at the same time.

Chapter V

The Union's Property

Paragraph 32

1. The union's property accrues from:

1) membership fees;

2) subsidies, gifts and legacies;

3) the income from the cultural, recreational and sports functions organized by the union and from other statutory activities pursued by the union.

2. The administration of the union's property must not violate fiscal regulations.

Paragraph 33

If the general meeting does not decide otherwise, the union's membership fees amount every month to:

1) ...percent of the basic wage of the working members of the union;

2) ...percent of the retirement pension;

3) ...percent of the educational grant.

Paragraph 34

The union's property helps to implement and finance the union's statutory activities.

Paragraph 35

1. The union's activities are implemented on the basis of the budget adopted for 1 year.

2. The general meeting (the meeting of delegates) approves the union administration's report on the implementation of the budget.

Paragraph 36

Persons active in the union bear responsibility for the correct management and disposal of the union's property.

Paragraph 37

1. The chairman and other persons authorized by the unions' administration can make statements of intent with regard to property issues.

2. The joint action of two persons is required for making statements of intent.

3. When issues are involved which exceed the scope of normal management, especially the issues of buying, selling, handing over or liquidating fixed property assets, resolutions are required to be passed by the meeting (the meeting of delegates).

Chapter VI

Final Enactments

Paragraph 38

The membership period in other trade unions is counted toward the membership period of this union.

Paragraph 39

The statute can be changed by the resolution passed by the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) by two-thirds of the valid votes.

Paragraph 40

The dissolution of the union can follow on the strength of the resolution passed by the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) by two-thirds of the valid votes.

Paragraph 41

1. The liquidation commission appointed by the general meeting (the meeting of delegates) deals with the union's liquidation.

2. A report is made on the liquidation activities and is submitted to the court.

PAP REPORTS ON PROGRESS MADE IN FARM WORK

AU291513 Warsaw RAZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Farmers Are Making Good the Delays in Sowing"]

[Text] Farmers are making good the delays in grain sowing during the warmer weather. The low goal accomplishment areas so far have been in the western voivodships and greater Poland.

Even plowing presented a problem in many of the fields in these areas before the rainfalls. Although the last rains did not totally suffice, they did nevertheless improve the earth's moisture level enough to facilitate the application of agricultural-technological measures. The germination of the recently sown rye and winter wheat has been more uniform.

Farms still have much sowing to do, particularly in the Gorzow Voivodship where the half-way mark was only achieved last week. There are still farms in the central Oder Region and greater Poland where the sowing not only of wheat but also of rye is progressing despite the delayed deadline.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy estimated that about 80 percent of the country's planned area as a whole has been sown with winter crops. Sowing was completed first of all by the farmers in the north and northeastern voivodships as well as in the areas where the soil's moisture content facilitates the application of agricultural-technological measures at the correct time.

Beets were gathered from over 70 percent of the total area, with supplies rising significantly following the October frosts.

More and more attention in agriculture is being focused on prewinter plowing. This measure should be taken during the fall on about a 9-million hectare area,and its duration would proceed more quickly if enough plowshares were supplied to cover incoming agricultural orders. However, there is a shortage of spare parts which moreover wear out more quickly when used on very dry soil than during wet summers.

Agricultural circle cooperatives now render their services to farmers both in work on the fields as well as in the steaming and ensiling of potatoes for fodder, and their workshops have about 4,000 steaming pipes this year alone. It is hoped to ensile around 2 million tons of fodder potatoes at individual farms with the help of these machines, before the onset of the frosts.

More and more attention is being focused on the repair of technical equipment in agricultural workshops after the season is over. These repairs are preceded every year as usual by a check. However, the important thing is for socialized farms and agricultural circle cooperatives not to overestimate the potential of their own workshops after a check of the technical condition of their tractors and machines has been carried out. The users of these tractors and machines must come to terms with the fact that only immediate delivery of faulty machines to state machine centers, or the establishment of a fixed date agreement regarding such repairs, will ensure that these repairs are successfully carried out and that an accumulation of repair work can be avoided in the spring.

WARSAW PREDICTS GOODS SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER

LD312344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] PAP reports, on the basis of information received from individual ministries, that in November adequate quantities of flour, all kinds of groats, fish and animal fats will be available on the market. Dairy cooperatives guarantee full market supplies of consumer milk, including fat milk for small children, full-fat powder milk, as well as butter and cottage cheese.

Supplies of meat and meat products, including poultry -- of which 125,000 tons will be available on the market, will not differ from previous months. There will be more beef on the bone and more offal and offal products. The difficult raw material situation in the confectionary industry continues. There is a shortage of potato syrup as well as cocoa beans in the required quantities. However, efforts are being made for the purchase of corn starch for the production of syrup needed by factories for candy. In November industry will supply the market with 3,000 tons of chocolate products. This will make it possible to use all the ration coupons.

Supplies of cigarettes will not improve. The market will receive 7 billion cigarettes, that is only 300 million cigarettes more than needed for the ration. The supply of alcohol will remain at the present level.

DAILY VIEWS ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

AU281556 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Jozef Sadecki report: "Plenum of the PZPR Voidvodship Committee in Siedlce"]

[Text] The plenum of the Siedlce Voivodship Committee which took place on 23 October appraised the past achievements of party organizations and mapped out new directions for party activities which will prove adequate for the present sociopolitical and economic situation. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the plenum. Jerzy Swiderski, first secretary of the Siedlce PZPR Voivodship Committee, chaired the discussions which were preceded by an inspection of selected party organizations and a survey of 135 primary and branch party organizations.

During the report and discussions it was stated that the greater part of the 1,774 primary party cells in the Siedlce Voivodship have correctly organized their party work, are active, involved and are effectively engaged in the political battle. However, one also comes across phenomena of passiveness and an evasive indifference to the problems which prey on society, indecisiveness and lack of results in the implementation of self-made resolutions and those of party cells.

The discussion demonstrated the need for increased activity by party members in people's councils, self-governing organs, newly formed trade unions, cells of the citizens' committee for national rebirth and the Patriotic Movement of national Rebirth as well as youth, women and social organizations. The plenum also discussed ideological, educational and propaganda tasks which should be implemented by the primary and branch party organizations.

M. Milewski stressed that the success of the party's work strategy depends on the activity of party organizations. The correct meaning of party organizations is provided by a statute whose postulates should be observed in everyday work. An important problem is the strengthening of party organizations, which ought to have a strong backing in worker and rural communities, while the speed with which we overcome the crisis, distrust and pressures from society is very much a prerequisite of this strength.

It is necessary to come to terms with the fact that the affairs of the country are still complicated and the political battle inspired by foreign adversaries is still in progress, emphasized M. Milewski. Much depends in this situation on the attitudes of party members and the commitment of the organization which should undertake comprehensive explanatory work as well as provide arguments attesting to the correctness of the party program. A matter which is of no small importance in party activities is the strict observance of Marxist-Leninist norms of party life and activities which are in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth party contress. Primary and branch organizations should show more concern for the working people and resolutely oppose abnormalities in social affairs, ensure justice and watch over the correct formation of interhuman relationships.

SD-ZSMP TALKS FOCUS ON YOUTH PROBLEMS, ISSUES

LD302036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The form and content of the mutual cooperation between the Democratic Party [SD] and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] in solving the problems of the younger generation, including social and everyday matters, housing and ideological upbringing, especially on the foundations of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, were the theme of a meeting between the chairmen of the SD Central Committee, Deputy Premier Professor Edward Kowalczyk, and the leadership of the Main Board of the ZSMP, with its chairman, Jerzy Jaskiernia.

During the talks, the inspiratorial role of the tripartite alliance of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD in solving these problems was stressed. The decisive influence of the young in overcoming the country's socioeconomic crisis was noted.

The ZSMP representatives reported on the directions of the union's programmatic activity. The hosts of the meeting presented the SD stance on the developing shape of the youth movement. It was agreed that working contacts between the SD and the ZSMP will be continued. Members of the SD are also active within the ZSMP. Agreement on a common stance at the forum of the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth was recognized as important.

GORYWODA AT VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM 30 OCT

LD302042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Voivodship party organization initiatives aimed at alleviating the results of the crisis in everyday life and the work of the inhabitants of the voivodship were discussed today at the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum. Improving the material conditions of the inhabitants of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship is the subject of constant interest of all echelons and party organizations. Impulses for action are submitted by party meetings, as are complaints and proposals that originate directly from the population. Foodstuff supplies pose the most urgent problem as far as the normalization of the market is concerned. Resolving the accomodation issue should be assisted by implementing the housing construction program for 1983-1985, which was adopted at a recent session of the voivodship people's councils and envisages a construction of over 2,500 flats. Aiming at the development of this construction, the local potential for carrying out this work, among others, has been strengthened.

Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee, participated in the deliberations. He stated that one can do a lot for the people without engaging additional investments and outlays. He also emphasized that it is right to stress the need to intensify the activity and responsibility of party members in resolving problems that are acute and essential for the majority of the public. The party will also play the leading role in overcoming human lack of faith in the possibility of improvement.

However, one has to take into account the fact, Manfred Gorywoda said, that both external and internal enemies are still active. Our opponents know that time works to their disadvantage because through its daily decisions and resolutions the party confirms its profound will not to deviate from the path that was mapped out by the ninth congress. The deliberations of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship Committee plenum were chaired by Czeslaw Staszczak, first secretary of the voivodship committee.

USSR AGREES TO CONTINUING TRADE DEFICIT

LD012022 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Nov -- The Soviet Union has made a weighty move for Poland's economy by agreeing to a continuing deficit in bilateral trade -- the move is all the more meaningful that now no other country is willing to grant Poland such big volumes of commodities, primary and intermediate materials on credit.

Though in some spheres Poland has a surplus in her export to the Soviet Union, yet it is too small to cover the import of Soviet fuels and raw materials.

Till the end of September Poland delivered to the USSR machines and installation worth 1,592 million roubles, earning a surplus of 979 million roubles, as well as consumer goods worth 539 million roubles, bringing in a surplus of 438 million roubles.

But, over that period, Poland bought Soviet fuels and raw materials worth 2,649 million roubles while exporting coal and raw materials to the USSR for only 451 million roubles.

This year Polish exports of machines and installations will reach the planned quota worth 2.25-2.3 billion roubles. But as concerns next year, it cannot be ruled out that Poland will have to cut its export of some products, like fabrics, clothing, knitwear, footwear and furniture.

In spite of its growing debts to the Soviet Union, the Polish side asks the Soviet partners to increase their deliveries of some primary and intermediate materials next year.

The elimination of the deficit becomes a big problem in Polish trade relations with the Soviet Union. Both in 1983 and the coming years Poland is expecced to pay for the increased supplies of Soviet raw materials, and especially oil and natural gas, with a further export of construction services including such specialized projects as pipelines.

OBODOWSKI, INDIAN MINISTER ON TRADE AGREEMENT

LD251410 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] A cooperation agreement in many areas of industry was concluded on Friday afternoon between Poland and India. This came after 5 days of talks within the framework of the Indo-Polish cooperation committee. The Polish side was led by Deputy Prime Minister Obodwski; the Indian by Shiv Shankar, minister for power fuels and mining, a member of Mrs Indira Gandhi's cabinet. Shortly after the signing ceremony our reporter talked to the two negotiators. Mr Obodowski characterized the talks and the agreement in the following manner:

[Begin Obodowski recording in Polish fading into English translation] India is a major, indeed a great, trade partner for Poland especially at this moment when a number of Western states are imposing financial and economic sanctions on trade with this country. Poland is expanding her economic cooperation at a rapid pace with the USSR and socialist countries to offset this, and also with the Third World where her largest trading partner is India. The whole of our effort in the past 5 days has been geared to expanding cooperation in the wider sense, and not only traditional trade, cooperation in a wide range of industries. To mention ship building, and that includes merchant cargo vessels and various specialist ships, more particularly for India's expanding fishing fleet. Another area where cooperation will expand is power generation with Poland already active in the delivery of generating equipment to India; and also in the sinking of new mines, together with the delivery of extraction equipment, and this not only in the area of coal mining where considerable bilateral cooperation already exists. [end recording]

To a question on the general state of Indo-Polish relations, Deputy Premier Obodowski agreed that in politics and culture too they are exemplary. This was confirmed by Minister Shiv Shankar who led the Indian negotiating team:

[Begin Shiv Shankar recording in English] We have found out the central areas of cooperation. We have also been able to sort out certain of the areas where the Polish Government could help us, particularly in areas of sulfur and zinc, (?coal, copper), lead and mining machinery. On our part, whatever they would like to import, they are welcome for that. In fact this protocol will go a long way in further enhancing the goodwill between the people of the two countries. This, I am sure, would strengthen the economic base of both the countries and the trade relations.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, India's stand on Poland's internal problems has been greeted very warmly here in Poland. Perhaps a comment on that?

[Shiv Shankar] Well, I think that whatever is happening in Poland, whatever the Western press might say, so far as we are concerned we are strongly of the view that this is totally an internal matter of the Polish people. It happens to the history of the nation, sometimes the ups and downs are bound to be there and this is a matter for the nation to solve itself. The outsiders, the less they interfere it is better, [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Your Excellency, thank you very much indeed. [end recording]

In conclusion, Mr Obodowski, let it be known that he expects Indo-Polish commerce to expand by somewhere between by 50-70 percent within the immediate future once the respective contracts have been negotiated and signed. This will come after a period when the financial turnover has dropped due to the fundamental crisis which Poland has been experiencing, but as he put it, as of 1983 things will start moving forward again and then the Indo-Polish balance of trade will level out, though at a much higher level than at any time in the past.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD271922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] A Polish-Indian trade protocol, which ratifies the decisions contained in the trade and payments agreement between our two countries and which is valid for the 5-year period 1981-85, has been signed in Warsaw. It is planned to increase trade turnover in 1983 by at least 30 percent in comparison with this year.

WARSAW REPORTS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROMANIA

LD302214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] As a result of the decisions made during a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest, Polish-Romanian economic talks came to an end today. The deputy chairmen of the planning commissions of the two countries, Ludwik Ochocki and Bujor Roska participated in the talks.

At the beginning of the talks the range of cooperation for 1983-85 in the sphere of exchange of raw materials, machines and equipment, market goods and tourism was established. Poland will supply Romania with coke, coal, sulphur and machines and will receive oil products and petroleum derivatives, aluminum, machines and spare parts. To meet the needs of the market we will receive, among other things, shoes and rubber footwear from Romania. An increase in tourist exchange will take place too.

It was stated during the talks that the current implementation of economic cooperation between the two countries is proceeding satisfactorily. One can expect that in 1983-85 the increase in turnover will be maintained. Further bilateral talks concerning closer cooperation in the motoring and electrotechnical industries will be held as well. This year, the trade protocol for next year will be drawn up, taking into account supplies of market goods and current market supplies.

USSR'S KHALDEYEV VISITS, RECEIVED BY BARCIKOWSKI

LD301800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Comrade Khaldeyev, chief editor of PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Kazimierz Barcikowski informed the Soviet guest about current problems of party work and also about the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum.

BRIEFS

TRANSLOADING IN SZCZECIN, SWINOUJSCIE -- Dockers in Szczecin and Swinoujscie transloaded 1,481,000 tons of goods in October. This is considerably more than was planned. It also constitutes an indicator of the improvement of the economic situation in the country. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU011955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Nov 82

["Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP" - AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1982 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on November 1 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting examined and approved the bill regarding the ensurance of the quality of products and services to nuclear plants. As is known, the programme for Romania's development provides for the realization of important investments for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The new normative act regulates the authorization of achieving products and services in the nuclear field, sets measures for ensuring the quality required by nuclear plants. The bill will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for approval.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the complex capitalization of natural resources in the Danube delta, with emphasis on the strong development of economic activities through the full and complex exploitation of all resources in that area. The programme envisages the extension of agriculture in the delta from 60,050 to 144,000 hectares through various highly meliorative operations. The programme also stipulates that concurrently with increasing cereal production rice plantations be developed. Soecial attention is paid to tree-growing and viticulture as well as to fig plantations. Substantial growths are provided for in zootechny and pisciculture is to develop concomitantly. A more intense exploitation of the biomas, the development of the forest stock, the building of new units of the food industry, the mining exploitation of sands in the delta and the expansion of researches in these domains are also envisaged.

According to special measures, tourist activities in the Danube delta shall also intensify. Physical planning, equipping and flood protection operations shall be performed, river transport shall develop with priority, telecommunications means and electric supply shall be improved. Measures for the protection of nature are also envisaged.

To implement this programme one should start from the principle of financing the greatest part of investments from the incomes obtained the same year. The complex operations for the full and highly efficient exploitation of the natural resources in the Danube delta are to be performed till 1990.

During the November 1 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, President Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on his official visit of friendship, together with Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria over October 12-14. Showing the visit was a highly important moment in the rich chronicle of the traditional relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the recent meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reflected once again the special importance the talks between the two party and state leaders have for the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian links. The significance was highlighted of the understandings reached during the recent summit dialogue for the dynamic development of the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation on the political, economic and technical-scientific planes, as well as in other fields of activity. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the joint determination of the two neighbouring and friendly countries and peoples to confer further, superior dimensions on the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Considering the visit the RCP and Romanian state leader paid to the neighbouring country went down as an important event in the international life, the Executive Political Committee noted with satisfaction the will of Romania and of Bulgaria to cooperate ever closer, together with the other socialist countries, with all the peace-loving states and forces in the fight to halt international tension, solve interstate differences by political means, through negotiations, ensure the assertion of the policy of detente, collaboration and understanding. The topical character was highlighted of the joint viewpoint according to which most resolute actions should be undertaken so that once resumed the Madrid converence proceed in a constructive spirit, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on our continent and ensure the continuity, in efficient forms, of the positive process registered in Helsinki. It was also pointed out that the visit has an opportunity to powerfully reassert the two states' aspiration after the development of relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration among Balkan countries, their resolve to do everything possible to promote suchlike relations so that the region become a zone of understanding and peace, free of nuclear weapons.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the political importance of the reiteration by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivokov of the determination of the RCP and of the BCP to further contribute to strengthening the unity and collaboration of the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equality of rights and independence, mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs.

During the meeting held on November 1 President Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of the official visit of friendship he and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over October 25-27. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the productive results of the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which highlighted once again the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. The official talks conducted between Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Petar Stambolic, Mitja Ribicic and Nikola Ljubicic resulted in highly important decisions.

Pointing to the importance of the joint declaration signed at the end of the visit the Executive Political Committee highlighted the two countries' resolve to further develop their economic cooperation bilaterally and on third markets, promote cooperation in and specialization of production, intensify the relations in the fields of science, culture, education, a.o. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the Romanian-Yugoslav exchange of opinions on current international questions. The will was emphasized of Romania and Yugoslavia to work to prevent the deterioration of the international climate, solve all interstate conflicts and litigious issues by political means, through negotiations, halt the arms race and achieve a passage to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The importance was brought to the fore the two countries attach to the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference so that it stimulate the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. The reiteration was pointed to of Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to contribute actively in future as well to the development of the bi- and multilateral collaboration among Balkan countries. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of Romania's and Yugoslavia's resolve to intensify collaboration within the United Nations Organization and other international organizations, the "Group of 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement so as to contribute to the settlement of the major issues of the contermporary world in the interest of the peoples.

During the November 1 meeting of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the visit the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, paid to Romania. The Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the new interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat has for the strengthening of the traditional relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Executive Political Committee reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian state to grant their whole support to the Palestinian people's just cause, to further work for a global, just and durable settlement, by political means, of the Middle East conflict and the establishment of a lasting peace in the area grounded on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own within which it could organize its life freely, in keeping with its wish and legitimate national aspirations, on the ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area.

In connection with some organizational questions examined during its November 1 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved of the following measures:

-- the release of Emilian Dobrescu from the office of chairman of the State Planning committee, for health reasons, and the appointment of Stefan Birlea to that office;
-- the release of Gheorghe Stoica from the office of deputy prime minister;
-- the release of Ion M. Nicolae from the office of minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, head of the International Economic Cooperation Department, and his appointment to the office of deputy prime minister;
-- the appointment of Ioan Totu to the office of deputy prime minister.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee decided that a department for contracting and purchasing farm products be set up under the Council of Ministers.

ADDITIONS TO REPORT ON TRADE PACT WITH ALBANIA

The following addition to the time entitled "Trade Protocol With Albania Signed in Bucharest," published in the 25 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page H 11, are supplied from Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 24 October: last paragraph, insert after the last line: "The document envisages a further increase in mutual goods exchanges. Among other things, Romania will export to Albania oil and drilling equipment, pipes cables, tractors, jeep-type vehicles, various chemical products, paper and cardboard, tires, medicines, various consumer goods and so forth. In its turn, Albania will supply our country mainly with coal for energy purposes, chrome ore, oil bitumen, copper and copper prefabs, sulphur, bauxite, textile products, various consumer goods of the light and food industry and so forth."

BRIEFS

PETROCHEMICAL EQUIPMENT TO TURKEY -- Bucharest AGRPRES 29/10/1982 -- The largest part ever manufactured by the Romanian machine building industry, a component of an oil refining installation, is ready to be shipped to the Anatolai refinery in Turkey, a refinery built by Romanian experts. The part, 8.6 m in diameter and 5.7 m high, will be carried by special vehicles to the Oltenita harbour where from it will be shipped to the foreign beneficiary. It belongs to the 60-m high distillation column of the refinery made up of 12 sections of smaller dimensions. Eight of them are in Constanta harbour and the last four have left the manufacturing enterprise "Grivita Rosie" for the same port. The Anatolia refinery is one of the remarkable achievements of the Romanian builders of petrochemical equipment. Romania has also built refineries in India, Pakistan, Syria and Jordan. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 29 Oct 82 AU]

TANJUG SEES 'TURN' IN SOVIET STRATEGY TOWARD U.S.

LD012244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2143 GMT 1 Nov 82

["Moscow -- Turn in Relations With U.S." -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1 (TANJUG) -- Moscow's definite assessment is that Reagan's government "undoubtedly is not interested in the stabilisation of the military-political situation" in Europe, the TASS news agency announces in an official commentary this evening, Monday.

Pending the outcome of tomorrow's elections for U.S. Congress the Soviet Union indirectly announces a turn in its strategy towards the United States.

Replying to U.S. assessments of Brezhnev's latest speech, Moscow rejects Washington's accusations underlining that the U.S. did not seriously intend to negotiate the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and the disarmament. The United States is now accused of creating "new, insurmountable obstacles on the path of agreement."

However, Brezhnev himself and his first aide in the party's top leadership, Chernenko, have made it clearly known to Washington that the Soviet Union remains consistent to its earlier proposals and offers, i.e. that it is "strong enough to wait" for the answer of the other side.

Moscow does not want to act rashly and is waiting to see the outcome of tomorrow's elections.

It is believed here that if Reagan loses the support he now enjoys in the Congress, especially in the Senate, he will have to be more moderate in his plans on further armament.

If these expectations fail, it is believed here that Reagan will direct with more vigor his "aggressive ship of political confrontation."

In that case, the Soviet Union would definitively look for the corresponding strategy, it is considered here.

THATCHER-KOHL BERLIN VISIT, EAST'S REACTION NOTED

LD011542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Here is our topical foreign policy commentary on Margaret Thatcher's visit to the FRG and the possible consequences of this visit. Here is Milika Sundic:

When Helmut Kohl was elected FRG Chancellor a short time ago, for quite understandable reasons he went to Paris with the intention of convincing President Mitterrand that Bonn's policy, at least as regards relations with France, would not change. From the time of Adenauer, the West Germans have always taken account of France's sensitivity and suspicion regarding the Germans, and they have always done their best to ensure that relations between the two countries are free of the past, which the French remember, even if they do not speak of it.

A few days ago, however, Margaret Thatcher visited Bonn and, of course, West Berlin, and to judge by the East's first reactions to her visit and to what she said about Berlin and the Berlin wall, her visit was received as the raising of a new wall, this time, from the other side of the iron curtain. Quite certainly this will not contribute to strengthening the process of a thawing of relations between West Europe and the Soviet Union. Perhaps Margaret Thatcher had reason for venting her anger against the Russians and East Germans, since British-Soviet relations have again entered a crisis as a result of another espionage affair, but as regards the other West European countries, it in no way suits them at the moment to join in such severe criticisms as were uttered by Margaret Thatcher about the East European countries' policy.

The Berlin wall -- as a monument to a time -- cannot be destroyed or overcome unless the time in which it was raised is destroyed and forgotten forever. With her statements about Berlin, statements which recall that time, the Berlin wall will long remain that unavoidable obstacle on the path of European rapprochement. West Europe, which has long been independent, and in recent years succeeded in building bridges of cooperation with the East, would take a long time to sort things out again if it associates itself for any reason with the belligerent statements of the British prime minister, which, speaking mildly, are inappropriate to statesmen.

In censuring Margaret Thatcher's statements, Moscow did not spare Helmut Kohl either, for his visit to West Berlin was assessed as a provocation and violation of its quadripartite status, and his statements on behalf of all Germans ignored the existence of the other German state. It is true, as AFP reports that from West Berlin, Kohl understood in time that he had acted hastily, saying that his government would continue cooperation with the East. Nevertheless, the excursion to Berlin by the British prime minister and the West German chancellor -- in view of the fact that it fitted quite well into the deterioration of relations between Moscow and Washington -- will not remain without consequences. First and foremost, it is a bad omen for the continuation of the CSCE, and there exists the justified fear of disturbances of another kind which have always and inevitably accompanied tactless behavior on the part of the blocs. In this specific instance, this would be too great a price for an attitude designed to make the Berlin wall a new wailing wall and symbol of the permanent division of Europe.

'POWERFUL AND CONVINCING VICTORY' SEEN IN SPAIN

AU292029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav political circles, press and public welcome the victory of the Spanish Socialists in the parliamentary elections yesterday not only as an election triumph but primarily as a powerful and convincing victory of the young Spanish democracy. The congratulatory messages sent to the Spanish Socialists by the LCY and SAWPY leaderships especially point out that this victory is not only a triumph of one party alone but primarily a victory of the entire Spanish people and even a victory of democratic and progressive forces in Europe and beyond it. The following is a commentary by Zarko Bozic, Madrid correspondent of Yugoslav radio and television, in connection with the Spanish Socialists' victory in the parliamentary elections yesterday:

Yesterday, Spain won its first leftist government in the last four decades, a fact of historic importance. In the general elections, Felipe Gonzalez and his Socialist Party captured an absolute majority in parliament by winning about 46 percent of all the votes. They will have 201 of the total 350 deputies in the parliament. The communists met with a veritable catastrophe: They now have only 5 deputies whereas they previously had 23. They lost two-thirds of their former votes, that is, about 1.5 million of their former 2 million votes.

If it is at all possible to make homogeneous conclusions on the basis of heterogenous facts, then it is clear that the voters have punished all those parties who presented to the public a picture of their weaknesses, quarrels, disagreements and disunity, regardless of how different they may be ideologically. The center parties and the communists paid the penalty in yesterday's elections.

These elections have turned the entire Spanish political scene around but it has remained the same in one essential characteristic. If we view the variety of parties under the ideological criteria, then we see that the old division of the country into the left and the right has remained essentially unchanged. All in all, in voting for the Socialists, Spain has voted in favor of changes. The symbol of this aspiration is the 39-year old Felipe Gonzalez, the world's youngest head of government. He will not find it easy because he will govern in a system in which the concrete instruments of power continue to be in the hands of rightists. But if Spain succeeds in digesting and consolidating this enormous change in its political life, then this will be of decisive importance for its development and its modernization in the years and decades to come.

TOASTS EXCHANGED AS ETHIOPIAN VISIT CONCLUDES

Mengistu Toast

LD302352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Toast delivered by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam at Addis Ababa dinner in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on 30 October]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- "Comrade Petar Stambolic, esteemed guests, comrades:

In welcoming you on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the broad masses of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like to express my pleasure that you Comrade Stambolic, are among us, in socialist Ethiopia. Despite geographical distance, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia succeeded a long time ago to build a firm friendship and cooperation, since the longstanding friendship of our peoples has consolidated following the Ethiopian revolution. The spheres of our cooperation have also expanded.

The welcome and hospitality which the people and government of Yugoslavia extended to us when I and my associates visited Yugoslavia in December 1978 at the friendly invitation of the great leader of the Yugoslav people, the late Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, are proof of the sincere friendship and powerful support of Yugoslavia for the Ethiopian people and our revolution.

I am convinced that your visit, comrade president, will contribute to the further strengthening of our friendship and cooperation. Yugoslavia and Ethiopia have in one period of their history been the victims of fascist invaders. The patriotic struggle which the peoples of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia waged in opposing fascist aggression is filled with bravery and heroism. Both peoples triumphed over the common enemy and won their freedom and independence.

The people of Ethiopia who have for a long time heroically defended their national freedom and unity from foreign invaders, colonialists and imperialists forces succeeded in freeing themselves from exploitation and oppression in the country in 1974, when the decisive revolution destroyed once and for all the feudal bourgeois regime.

Thanks to the immense sacrifices of the Ethiopian broad popular masses, the Ethiopian revolution has achieved since then numerous and fundamental victories. Since the government and the people of Yugoslavia, the great friends of the Ethiopian people, have carefully followed these victories, I consider it unnecessary to go into details.

Nevertheless, speaking in general outlines, we cannot but mention the fact that the one-time landless peasant, in addition to having been freed from his hirling status, from exploitation and oppression by landowners and having obtained his land to work it, has also become a powerful hand in the revolution. This has been achieved by organizing peasants into service cooperatives and producers cooperatives. The worker who has been freed from exploitation by capitalists has become organized in the struggle for the defense of his rights. City inhabitants are organized in such a way that they can manage their affairs alone, means of production and resources for distribution have been transferred from private ownership to government and social control. A literacy compaign has also been waged thanks to which the majority of the population has learned to read and write.

Our revolution is successfully moving in the direction of creating the avant-garde party which will afford it a reliable and constant leadership in overcoming come of its basic weaknesses.

The fact that workers, peasants, the young, women, city inhabitants and experts in various spheres are organized at the national level provides objective conditions for forming a party of the working people. We are, therefore, convinced that we need not wait long for the formation of our party.

In making an assessment of the world situation we stress the threat to world peace which the militarist policy of international imperialism represents. The situation in South Africa and in the Middle East give rise to great concern. Apart from international imperialism constantly taking steps to destablize peace in the world, in this part of the world it is encouraging, coordinating and strengthening the forces against peace. At the same time, it is also preparing the people of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East for mutual destruction, instead of working on development and progress. It is, therefore, the duty and obligation of all peace-loving forces to invest the necessary efforts so that this destructive tendency of international imperialism is halted.

It is high time that an end be put to the conspiracy of the racist South African regime and its allies in prolonging the struggle which the people of Namibia are waging against colonialism. The international community must not allow the unhindered prolongation of aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola and Mozambique. They who work for freedom and justice must take concrete steps. As long as this situation exists, Ethiopia does not consider the independence of African states to be complete.

Ethiopia strongly condemns the recent inhuman massacre of the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian people and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces and for respect for the national independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. As founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, together with other members of the movement and with the peaceloving forces, should invest every effort, in line with the original goals of the movement, so that the movement can fight against all forces which oppose human freedom, peace and social progress.

Before I conclude, I welcome once again the high-ranking Yugoslav delegation, and request that you join me in a toast for Comrade Petar Stambolic's good health and long life, for the traditional friendship between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia and for world peace."

Stambolic Toast

LD310034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Toast delivered by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at Addis Ababa dinner hosted by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam on 30 October]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Esteemed comrade president, dear friends: I thank you for the truly warm words and expressions of friendly sentiments that you here addressed to Yugoslavia and her peoples. The cordiality with which you welcomed us today and the hospitality with which you surrounded us speak in a unique way of the sentiments friends of many years standing show each other in these conditons.

Yugoslavia and Ethiopia are precisely this kind of friends. You, comrade president, have been a dear guest to us on two occasions. You could personally see with what attention we nurture this friendship and what importance we attach to the constant promotion of Yugoslav-Ethiopian relations and all-round cooperation. Your talks with President Tito -- I would like to say it here too -- have provided a new dimension to our relations and mapped out the roads that, judging by what we have achieved, have proved themselves to be good and useful. Our present meeting testifies to our mutual desire and readiness to proceed further still in this respect.

Such attention is natural because we have a great deal of close experience. The peoples of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, each in its own conditons and both in difficult conditions, have carried out a victorious revolution and opened the path to profound democratic transformation in their countries. Therefore, we follow with sympathy and confidence all those major steps the friendly and freedom-loving Ethiopian people are making in the socialist construction of their country and their resolve to strengthen its political and economic independence and its ability to decide its own future for itself. I am glad that through this visit we shall be able to manifest our support and become directly acquainted with everything that results from the will of your people.

Reciprocal respect and understanding, which we can rightly call a Yugoslav-Ethiopian tradition, determine our efforts so that the opportunities provided by our close mutual cooperation -- political, economic, scientific-technical and other forms of cooperation -- can be used better and more comprehensively.

It seems to me that I can say that there is virtually no area of Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation in which no noted results have been achieved or started, or realistic possibilities for further development evaluated. Of course, these are all the areas that require further persistent efforts by both sides. In this respect I am thinking particularly of our economic cooperation, which must now provide new content and form so that we can come closer to the actual long-term interests of both Yugoslavia and Ethiopia. Linking our economies more closely, while relying on our own resources, is undoubtedly in our long-term interests as nonaligned developing countries.

We always proceeded from the fact that broad and open cooperation in the world -- that is, constant dialogue -- is a condition for better understanding among all countries and therefore is also a condition for improving mutual trust.

I think today, when we face an exceptionally unfavorable situation in international relations, this trust is required more than ever before, because international relations are increasingly characterized by the policy of force, interference and pressure by the big against the small and of the strong against the weak. The blocs' interests conflict in virtually all areas of international life. This hampers any significant movement for the better, sharpens the spread of spheres of influence and fans the armament race. For this reason, in short, we live in a world of crises and wars that could be translated into general catastrophe overnight.

There is no completely peaceful and quiet oasis in the world today. The nuclear threat is present everywhere. We in Europe know that very well indeed. Massive efforts are now being made by European nonaligned and neutral countries, which are building their independence outside the world blocs, to maintain the processes of the CSCE and open the roads leading to a genuine world-wide detente in the spirit of the Helsinki final document.

In the present interdependent world no problem can be either looked at or resolved in isolation. The major problems of Africa are also part and parcel of world relations and their reflection. We witness the fact that today our African friends confront an increasing number of conflict situations. New attempts are being made to hamper Africa's united and resolute struggle against apartheid and its efforts to overcome the heritage of its colonial past and accelerate its economic and social emancipation. No doubt the most dangerous tendency is that of once again making Africa the scene of great-power rivalry, and polarizing it into political and ideological exclusivities that suit others alone. This is shown best by the problems in connection with western Sahara, the situation in Chad, the complex relations here in the Horn of Africa and the African south, including Namibia, whose independence on the basis of UN decisions has been prevented for far too long. We are providing full support for South-West African People's Organization and the frontline states in their resistance to the anachronism of the modern racist and aggressive policy of South Africa.

For this reason I would like to stress again the great and irreplaceable role of the OAU, which is an expression of the authentic interests of the peoples of Africa and is primarily called upon to resolve the complex problems of the continent. This is why we support all efforts by African countries to overcome the difficulties this organization confronts, thereby preserving its unity and action capability. This is of exceptional importance not only for the peoples of Africa but also for the Nonaligned Movement and the international community as a whole. We greatly appreciate the role of your country and your role personally, Comrade President, in these efforts.

On this occasion I would like to mention a few more problems whose existence gives rise for deep concern. This is, primarily, the situation in the Near and Middle East. Israel has for too long carried out a brutal and unpunished aggression against the neighboring countries. Now, following the unscrupulous incursion into the territory of nonaligned Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian population, it can be said that the conscience and awareness of mankind has awakened and that an end must be put to such a policy which runs counter to all international norms of conduct.

In the efforts made today we always give prominence to the Palestinian problem. Only full implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their own independent state on their national territory can establish the conditions for a lasting and equitable peace among all the countries in this turbulent part of the world.

The Iranian-Iraqi war, in which the two nonaligned countries, which are friends, have already suffered enormous losses, threatens to have far-reaching consequences for peace and security, not in this area alone, and harms the Nonaligned Movement.

Both here and wherever wars are waged or are threatening to break out Yugoslavia consistently advocates peaceful solutions to the conflicts through constructive dialogue and negotiations coupled with the strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference. This is our principled stand based on the UN Charter and on the spirit of those stands which we jointly adopted at the meetings of nonaligned countries. It is precisely we, the nonaligned countries, which must be most consistent in this respect, no matter whether we are dealing with mutual conflicts or to the use of arms anywhere in the world.

Peace, independence and the free development of many countries are threatened today by the crisis of the world economy virtually as much as they are by the policy of force. The economic position of the developing countries, especially the African ones, is increasingly difficult.

This is another reason why we are constantly stressing the need for an all-embracing readiness for concrete action which presupposes clear and comprehensive measures for the solution of world economic problems and opens up the road leading to a new international economic order. Of course, this is a process which must embrace all countries, great and small, developed and those which are only at the incipient stage of their road to progress, in which all must become incorporated. We can extricate ourselves from the present economic crisis only by opening up the prospect of equal cooperation, and not by resorting to new restrictions in order to maintain the acquired advantages of the developed world.

The development of the international situation has shown that the problems of the present-day world cannot be resolved within the narrow framework of the great powers because peace, security and the development of the world are the responsibilities of the entire international community.

These are the challenges today to which we, the nonaligned countries, must respond. As an independent and extrabloc factor in international relations, the policy of nonalignment is most suited to provide such answers by virtue of its universality. This is acknowledged by many outside our movement. Nonalignment today is an enormous moral force in the world, but to be efficient it must have an extensive capability for action and activity. In this context, I would like to recall that in the consolidation of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement it is precisely the authentic principles of our policy which have always been irreplaceable.

These goals must particularly guide us now when only a few months separate us from our highest gathering in New Delhi. I am saying this because we believe that only its full success can mobilize and determine the main directions of the action by nonaligned countries aimed at consolidating peace, security and the independent development of countries and peoples and provide fresh strength for the initiatives to halt the arms race and begin global negotiations on international economic cooperation.

The longstanding fruitful Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement is a kind of guarantee that our two countries will invest every effort in order that these goals might be implemented. This unfolds prospects for even more successful Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation in all spheres of bilateral relations.

I raise my glass to the health of our esteemed host President Mengistu, to the health of all Ethiopian friends who are extending to us such exceptional hospitality, to the health and prosperity of the friendly people of socialist Ethiopia and to the further successful and all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries.

Final Talks Held

LD312308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- Encouragement of the Nonaligned Movement in carrying out its historical goal was the chief subject of closing talks with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The attitude of the two countries, it has been learned, is that it is necessary to ensure the unity of the nonaligned in order to achieve success in New Delhi in March.

Mengistu informed Stambolic this afternoon about the situation in Africa and about the "good prospects" for holding the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli soon. It has been learned unofficially that the African countries will meet in Tripoli 23-26 November. Another summit of African countries has been made possible by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, as it has accepted the request of several friendly African countries to desist from being present at the 19th summit. Its admission to the OAU in March this year was the formal reason or pretext for more than one-third of OAU member-countries not attending the earlier gathering in Tripoli at the beginning of August this year.

In their closing talks, President Stambolic and Chairman Mengistu pointed out the need to revive cooperation between the two countries on the technical and scientific levels. Ethiopia, Mengistu said in the closing talks, has need for quality Yugoslav scientific and technical cadres.

Delegation Returns

LD011742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned today from socialist Ethiopia after a 4-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Members of the official Yugoslav delegation Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and Federal Executive Council member Luka Reljic arrived together with Stambolic.

BOJANIC ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS, FAIR

LD011028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, November 1 (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, arrived early today (Monday) in Baghdad at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. He is due to have talks on further promotion of bilateral, particularly of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq with high Iraqi officials.

Bojanic will tomorrow attend the opening of the largest Middle East economic manifestation, the Baghdad international fair, at which some two hundred Yugoslav production and export organizations have put their goods on display.

COMMISSION ADOPTS NEW EXPORT POLICY 1 NOVEMBER

LD011220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 1 (TANJUG) -- Since the carrying out of the process of Yugoslavia's long-term economic stabilization depends for a considerable part on coordination of its economic relations with foreign countries, being envisaged are a wider opening of Yugoslavia's economy towards foreign countries and an export-oriented concept of its long-term economic development.

The above stand is to be found in "The Elements of the Policy and System of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries" adopted by the Commission of the Social Council on Economic Stabilization Problems as part of a wider material, "Starting Bases the a Long-Term Programme for Yugoslavia's Economic Stabilization". [as received]

In order to have the share of Yugoslavia's export rise in the world's import over three to four years to come to over 0.6 percent (an increase of 40 percent), this document provides for all of Yugoslavia's production to be done under the world market's criteria and demands and implies a step-by-step liberalization of its foreign trade.

This concept implies a pronounced development and support for those activities which have lasting chances for success on the world market. This purpose also provides for building up a large-scale, specifically export-oriented production in every place where there are real possibilities. To build new production capacities for this purpose is not so much in question as the division of labor and lasting coproduction in terms of assembly-line production or the production of such specific goods with which Yugoslavia can make a breakthrough on the world market.

The document attaches particular importance to a steppedup development of scientific and technological work in Yugoslavia and to be found as priorities in structural changes are, among others, reduction of Yugoslavia's export dependence in its overall energy consumption, development of its food production, concentration in the matter of raw materials on priorities in which Yugoslavia has reserves and suitable comparative advantages, and a fuller valorization of Yugoslavia's geography-and-transport position for the development of its sector of services, particularly in transport and tourism.

NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDERSECRETARY APPOINTED

AU290912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has appointed former Ambassador Miljan Komatina head of the SFRY permanent mission to the United Nations in New York, as undersecretary of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

LJUBICIC VISITS BROADCASTERS' DEFENSE EXERCISE

AU291753 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, has visited the participants of the Joint Wavelength 82 exercise. On this occasion he acquainted himself with the material and technical equipment and installations and the means of communications and of transmission of radio and television programs as well as with the preparedness of the exercise's participants for their tasks under extraordinary conditions. Following a tour of the exercise ground, Nikola Ljubicic met with the participants of the Joint Wavelength 82 exercise. Mijusko Tomic reports:

Study and see how work should be done under some difficult circumstances, Nikola Ljubicic said in his address to the members of the radio and television collective engaged in this task.

Pointing out that today the world lives under very difficult conditions, that a large part of the world is at war and that all this affects our country and that it cannot be known what can happen in a certain situation, Nikola Ljubicic said that our country's enemies are trying to inflame Albanian nationalism and thereby to destabilize Yugoslavia.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] Attempts are being made to infiltrate our country, something which can tomorrow place us in a situation which will turn this exercise of yours today into a real exercise. You will be able to carry out that real exercise only if you do well in carrying out this exercise today and also if you take this exercise seriously. Try as much as possible to become accustomed to that war situation. I know that this is not easy for you because, as I can see, you are mostly members of the postwar generation which has grown up under completely different conditions and which believes that there will never be a war. I believed the same when I was your age. [end recording]

Nikola Ljubicic then recalled that more than 20 million people are involved in wars now. Since World War II, tens of millions of people have been killed. And people are dying today, Ljubicic said.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] Therefore, you should understand that the world is rushing into dangerous times. I do not wish to be a prognosticator. I am not a pessimist at all. I was not a pessimist in the most difficult situations during the war and I am not a pessimist today either as regards the economic and political or military situation. But I will tell you that war is a terrible thing. Although you live under the conditions of peace, you can prepare yourselves and can acquire some skills and knowledge both for the country's defense and to protect your own lives. We have wanted one [words indistinct]. First of all, we want to insure that there will be no war and we will spare no efforts to prevent it. But it is less likely that a war will come if we are prepared and if anyone who might want to subjugate our country knows that he will meet with a strong resistance and that his aggression will not pay. This is the reason we have called you to this exercise, to prepare you, too, because this exercise of yours and your work are very important. It is the information media and the radio and television media which must create a sense of security among the population to the greatest possible extent. To the extent that you would work well, transmit information and inform our population in time and so forth, you would prevent the worst phenomena, that is, disorder and disorganization and enable the leadership to lead correctly, enable us to protect the people and make the successful conduct of war possible. [end recording]

SIX ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS PROSECUTED IN SKOPJE

LD011800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 1 Nov

[Text] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of six persons from Tetovo accused of associating for the purpose of enemy activity began today at the Skopje District Court. The accused are: Vebi Beciri, 20, farmer; Mahi Kasami, 20, driver; Ali Kasimi, 19, student; Remzi Beciri, 28, employed at Teteks; Sukrija Halili, 56, housewife, Herime Halili, 25, student; all members of the illegal enemy organization, "Call to Freedom."

The first four, according to the indictment presented by deputy public prosecutor Marko Bundalevski, are accused of associating for the purpose of enemy activity according to Article 136, and in connection with Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code. The other two are accused of disseminating enemy propaganda according to Article 133 of the criminal code. Members of the illegal enemy organization "Call to Freedom" had worked on the formation of the "Republic of Kosovoj" which would also include parts of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and would then join the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Between last spring and this March the accused operated in Tetovo and its environs from enemy positions. Their efforts were directed at endangering the territorial integrity of the SFRY, anticonstitutionally changing the federal system of our country and destroying the brotherhood, unity and equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

This group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists had on several occasions circulated enemy leaflets urging the destruction of brotherhood, unity and equality.

During today's hearing Vebi Beciri and Mahi Kasami were interrogated. Vebi Beciri admitted the charges in the indictment but he stated that he was neither an enemy, irredentist nor nationalist. He believes that Albanians in our country "are deprived of their rights." He said that the abovementioned organization in Tetovo was only one "cell" and that the base had been in Kosovo. When evidence was presented to him, he admitted that he had prepared leaflets and a bulletin which was printed by members of this organization. He said that the bulletin had been the "Medium of the League of Marxists-Leninists" in Struga, Kicevo, Ohrid, Debar, Tetovo, Gostivar, Kumanovo, Presevo and Ulcinj.

During the court proceedings Beciri stuck to his enemy positions and insulted our highest-ranking leaders. Regarding the Albanians he said that in Yugoslavia they have not resolved their national question. When he was asked what he had read in the area of Marxism-Leninism -- because he declared himself to be a great Marxist-Leninist -- Beciri was unable to remember which books he had read but admitted that what he knew he learned while in grammar school in Tetovo. He stressed that his country is not Yugoslavia, which had educated him, but Albania.

The second accused, Mahi Kasami, admitted all the charges of the indictment and described his enemy activity in detail. He said that he had been recruited by Beciri and that he had sworn an oath before him. He typed enemy leaflets on his typewriter and then circulated them on Tetovo streets.

The trial continues.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO PARTY EXPULSION, PUNISHMENT -- Pristina, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Many work organizations in Pristina have taken up as their regular practice the struggle against behavior violating the norms of self-management, for strengthening the feeling of responsibility, principles which were especially insisted upon in the conclusions of the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee. New cases of misappropriation of social property, misuse of official positions and corruption are discovered every day. The most recent example is the Pristina Gadnja basic organization of associated labor whose basic party organization members have unanimously taken ideopolitical measures against seven of their workers, most of whom held leading positions. Director Zivomir Popovic was expelled from the League of Communists and dismissed from his position, and party warnings were issued to Branislav Pavic, head of the technical department, to Jovan Stankovic, party organization secretary, as well as to Ali Beciri and Slobodan Vujovic, Branko Jovic was dismissed from his position of president of the Workers Council and it was proposed that Istog Rahman be dismissed from his position of president of the self-managing workers control. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 82 p 3 AU]

DIRECTOR EXPELLED FOR MALFEASANCE -- Pristina, 10 Oct -- Members of the League of Communists in the Agrokosovo-Komerc basic organization of associated labor in Pristina started investigating cases of corruption in their organization. The first to answer for malfeasance was the director, Ljatif Krieziu, who was expelled from the League of Communists, and it was proposed that he be dismissed from his position. It was found that he was not the only one guilty of corruption, violation of the law and rules of self-management and misuse of position. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 82 p 3 AU]

SKOPJE SENTENCE FOR NATIONALISM -- Skopje, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The five-man bench of the Skopje District Court, presided over by Judge Agim Miftari, today sentenced to 1 and 1/2 years imprisonment Blerim Saciri (18), student of a vocational school in Skopje, for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. On several occasions, last year and until March this year, Saciri made speeches and sang songs of nationalistic and irredentist character in Skopje, Nikustak, Saraj and Mavrovo. He did the same in the presence of some students on the occasion of a New Year 1982 celebration in the house of Isak Ibraimi. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 82 p 5 AU]